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PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

FINANCIAL CENTER RECOVERING HARD FROM OCTOBER ILLNESS.

riously Spoken of as "Business Man" Candidates for White House.

Street Starving for Business-Sentiment Leans toward Bryan for President

Sooner Than Taft or Roosevelt-Carnegie, Morgan and Rockefeller Se-

SIGNIFICANCE OF EVENTS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION.

Emigration Companies of Japan Grumble, What It Means-"Business" Government Up to the Handle-Chas. W. Morse Threatened Revelations and Thereby Scared His Pursuers-Why the Suffragettes are Jeered and Salvationists Cheered.

How completely Japan is being drawn | into the swirl of capitalism appears from the circumstance that the Japanese emigration companies propose causing the introduction in the Japanese Diet of a vote of censure against the Government for its yielding to the American demands to restrict emigration from Japan So, then, even the tribal bond, until recently so strong with the Japanese people, is snapped by the conflict of capitalist interests.

With the Turks raiding one section of Armenia, and Russia raiding another section of the country, the Armenian working class are kept in a state of mind. The foreign raider draws attention upon himself, and gives to raiding a foreign appearance, thereby cloaking over the raiding which is practised upon the Armenian workers by the Armenian property holding class. Such conditions would seem to be just cause to perplex and confuse the Armenian workers. And yet the very fact of the identity of the tobbery by Turks, Russians and Armenian property holders should help to enlighten the Armenian proletariat. Raiding is the act of a class. That class has no country no God and no flag. It is the exploiting class. Against that class-whether Tirk, Russian or Armenian, the Armenian proletariat should

Revolution in the United States Senatel What? Reeveel-u-t-i-o-n? Yes. Club" of senilities can muster up fire enough for revolution? Yes, they didfor the class of revolution that may be expected from such quarters. Indiguant at the use of Federal patronage by the White House against . the "Senators' schemes, these have devided "to rise in their might," to "forthwith shake off the White House yoke," and "restore freedom." They should have added "reu store freedom-to the people." Then the exhibition would have been complete.

Like Ruling Class, Like Government; like Government, like Ruling Class. The scandalous nature of the Capitalist Class appears once more in the Submarines Scandal, It is an all around scandal. Moneys have been used by capitalist concerns to "influence legislation" in the interest of the Holland submarine boats; the Executive usurped powers in the matter; petitions sent to Congress are found to be "inspired." And so on. And yet there are people who are yelling for a "Business Government." The Nation is having a bull-dose of "Business Government.'

The New York "Times" is very angry with the Louisville and Nashville Rallhaving tran its coal lands to its own stockholders. The "Times" inveighs against such conduct as dodging and not obeying the law which prohibits railway companies from holding coal lands the product of which they transport. What the "Times" announces by all this is that its controlling stockholders hold no stock in the Louisville and Nashville road. If they did the "Times" would be editorialupon the law-abidingness of the capitalist class even unto the point of self-immolation

The constitution has been suspended in Barcelona, Spain, by order of the Madrid Government, and the city is virtually under martial law. The reason alleged for these high-handed proceed-ings, the purpose of which is to curb the working class, is "the recent bomb outrages instigated by the Anarchists" In the meantime, the radical Barcelona papers, which are not even Socialist, are adducing facts that go to prove that the "instigation of the recent bomb outrages" has its seat in the Jesuit College of that city.

Recorder Hyman Lazarus of Bayonne, N. J., has held that, when a maid calls her mistress a flar the mistress is justifled, not only in chastising the maid by slapping her face, but may also kick her course, if the mistress calls the maid odus liar, the maid may neither slap nor survice. The maid's duty to take the lie, ithout slap or kick back, and her duty to take slap and kick, without redress, fare badges of the peership of employes and employers.

It is announced that the indicted banker Charles W. Morse, who was threatened with bankruptey, "succeeded in blocking the plan of his creditors." How he succeeded should not escape no tice. He succeeded through threats of

> The "St. Veronica's Parish Record," Chicago, Ill., gives a list of advice to working girls. On the list is this one: "Don't give less labor than is due for

"making revelations." If the threat of

revelations can block the conduct of the

"pursuers of a criminal," must not be

pursuers be as guilty as the pursued?

what you receive." If this advice means anything, it means to convey the idea that 'the pay of the working girl is supposed to be equal to the labor she gives. The fact is that her wages are far below what is expected of her, and that, if such were not the expectation, she would not be employed at all. In view of this, the conclusion is justified that an advice intended to conceal the fact from a working girl is not written by an apostle of the Nazarene, who thundered against those who lay heavy burdens upon the poor, but is written by an agent of the class that lays such burdens, and seeks to strap them on tightly by false information pietistically conveyed.

Charles W. Morse, the indicted banker, owned \$20,000,000. Now it is said the only hope of his saving anything out of the wreck is-what? That he prove himself honest, and his \$20,000,000 for tune legitimate? No! The only hope hes in "a change in the financial mar kets, causing an appreciation of the securities which he pledged as col-laterals."—The Economic Evolution is playing nine-pine with capitalist false pretences, and is bowling them down with a great clatter. The admission of that upon which Morse's hopes rest bowls down the capitalist false pretence of "individuality"-Morses' fate is but a link in the market chain, as un-individualistic as any other link, the admission also bowls down the false pretence of self-made-manship-the value of Moree's property depends upon the labor of others.

The cartoonist of the Philadelphia "Record" is an unconscious Socialist conomist. Wishing to reproduce pictorially the financial condition of the country, he represents a horse tied to a stake. The horse is labeled "Business Interests"; the rope is labeled "Currency Law." There is plenty of grass in a circle around the horse, but the length of the rope does not allow him to reach and graze on that. On the wide circle. however, on which the horse stands, the land has been EATEN BARE. That is that Socialism held that Labor produced by saying that Socialism may come ests." They eat pure the fat of the land; and all legislation to extend the length of the rope only looks to extending the area of the devastation. Of course, the cartoonist in the pay of Business Interests," did not mean that. But Truth like murder, will out, whatever liars or murderers may do to the contrary.

There is not a Democratic or Republican paper but refers sneeringly to the leaders of the American Suffragettes as "Generalissimo," "General," "Brigadier General." "Lieutenant," etc. etc. These same papers respectfully quote these same titles used by the leaders of the Salvation Army of scab herders to break strikes. But the Salvation Army is intended to hypnotize the workers inte equiescence to capitalist exploitation, whereas the woman's suffrage movement, however crude in its aspirations, s one of the emanations of the revolutionary throbbings of our generation.

The Rev. Elijah Harvey of Andover. Mass, has good cause to complain of his picture being taken for the Rogues' Gallery. The photography was performed on the ground that some plate with the Vanderbilt initials found upon him, and which he says he bought "f'om a no-'count niggah." If the Rev. Elijah is photographed, why not also the wife of the American Ambassador to China, who is now offering at auction the leof of the Chinese Palace that she bought at Pekin when the allied forces occupied has been returned to the laborer, and the city 1

PHENOMENAL WISDOM

ory what the moving spring is of President Roosevelt's actions, and the cause of his hysterics. At the Lincoln Day banquet of the Hamilton Club in Chieago, Secretary Garfield, one of the President's spekesmen and most impassioned paladins, declared that the President regards the New York financiers as in about the same class with the French aristocrats who "headed off reasonable reforms" and thereby "hurried on the French Revolution." Secretary Garfield then sketched the President as intent upon saving the financiers from the "disagreeable" experience made by the French aristocrats.

That the "financiers" are purblind there can be no doubt. But what shall be said of a Roosevelt who prayes about "reasonable reforms" as the means to stop a social revolution?

A social revolution brooks no crumbs It can not be checked. Its motto is "whole hog or none." Like natural birth the causes that precede it render it compulsory-with the alternative of a catastrophe. No "reforms" could have stopped the French Revolution. Feudalism was sapped; capitalism had risen. The Revolution consisted in snapping the

"IMPRACTICABILITY OF SOCIAL-

ISM" LAID OUT FLAT.

Brooklyn Philosophical Society and

Record Audience Hear Old Thought

Clash with New and Come out

Worsted - Upholder of Capitalism

Driven Backward from Point to

Point by Impenetrable Logic-Great

Gatifering Acclaims Victory to So-

The largest hall in the Long Island

Business College was crowded in seats,

aisles, sides and rear last Sunday after-

noon, and a hundred or two people were

turned away, on the occasion of the debate,

before the Brooklyn Philosophical Associ-

ation, between Edward Dobson, Associate

Editor of the Brooklyn Standard-Union,

and Daniel De Leon, Editor of the New

York Daily People, on the subject, "Is

Socialism Impracticable?" Dobson of

course took the affirmative and De Leon

the negative. The time was divided into

a period of thirty minutes, one of twenty

minutes, and one of ten minutes for each

Dobson at the start cut out his work

for himself by declaring he intended to

prove that Socialism, insofar as it was

based on Marx's writings, was funda-

mentally fallacious economically, and im-

all wealth and that to Labor all wealth

"I vigorously dissent from the state

nent that Labor alone produces all

wealth," the speaker continued. "That

clause is without a basis in fact: and

Karl Marx's theory of surplus value is an

economic fallacy. By labor, or labor-

nower, is meant that physical force in

man by which commodities are produced.

producer of all wealth is false and unten-

able for the reason that other factors

enter into production. The powers of

Nature must be considered along with

"We are struck with the marvellous

productivity of modern machinery. Now

the question arises: Is that increased pro-

ductivity due to the increased efficiency

of human labor power, or to something

else? The answer to that question con-

tains the complete refutation of Social-

"The answer is that this increased pro-

ductive power which has contributed to

the development of society does not lie

in human labor power, but in the ma-

chine. The increase is due to steam,

electricity and the like, all free gifts of

nature to man, and under his control.

The products turned out in co-operation

with the forces of nature exceed 1,000-

fold what mere human labor could pro-

duce. Hence it can readily be seen that

the increase of production is due to forces

which nature has freely given to man.

Hence the theory of surplus value-name-

ly, that it is wealth over and above what

which is still due him, vanishes into thin !)

"Now the theory that Labor is the sole

speaken Dobson to begin.

was due.

those of man.

cialism.

It can no longer be a matter of the feedal' social bonds which hampered | any chance of success with those who further progress. Was "wisdom" out of question? Not at all. But wisdom does not consist in imagining that the cinck, ready to break through the shell, can be continued within the shell by a process of padding, or "reform" Wisdom world have consisted in understanding the law of social evolution, and AIDING IT. The purblindness of the Prench aristocrats did not consist in the opposition that they offered to oncoming capitalism, their purblindness consisted in their imagining that a social system, which had survived its usefulness, could be pro longed after that. Tested by that test, Roosevelt is not merely purblind; he is

> The only chance of an Old Order when the New Order should follow, is a catastrophe. The motto "Rule or Ruin" applies here. Instinctively the French aristocrats conducted themselves along correct class lines. Their posture whether they realized it or not, was "Rule or Ruin." The Revolution was too strong to be ruined, hence feudal rule fell. So with our "financiers." Their instinct is the correct class in stinct. The "Rule or Ruin" motto is theirs - consciously or unconsciously And that is the only motto that has

air. It is only an alleged economic truth

of the machine for the capacity of hu-

man labor. Therefore the increased pro-

duct of labor over and above what it

could produce without the machine re-

presents not surplus value, so-called, but

products that are virtually free gifts of

nature. The work of the machine tender

can not be confounded with the work

of the machine, and consequently he can

not claim as his own the entire pro-

This was the gist of Dobson's argu

ment, which seemed rather to dodge around his subject than to aim at it.

He claimed that labor, captains of in-

dustry, capitalists and landlords all help-

ed in production, and when each had

received his legitimate share, there

would be no surplus value to quarrel

over. The claim of capital to its share

was as valid as the claim of labor to

its, and so of the landlord and the

captain of industry. "Hence." he con-

cluded, to some scattered applause, after

briefly dismissing the political phase of

the subject, "Socialism is impractic-

Hardly had De Leon been introduced

to the audience, which greeted him

warmly, when he opened up his power-

ful batteries on the flimsy breastworks

"I hope you followed well my col

league in debate, for then you

will agree that he has ended by over-

throwing his premises," he/said. "If

Socialism is a fallacy, then it is out of

all possibility that it should ever come

shout under certain conditions of sholl

tion of-state and national lines. Conse-

quently, he has knocked out his own

Marx and the Socialists claim that labor

produces all wealth. This Mr. Dobson

denies. Then idleness must be the pro-

ducer of some wealth [Laughter and

applausel. He says that the machine is

the thing that does the yielding; it is

the economic cow, so to speak. Who

then should own the products-the work-

man, who does the milking, or the cap-

italist who does no milking? If the

"But this argument is false. Labor

is the sole producer of wealth. Nature

bit into the apple; but unless labor is

control nature is not only not bounti-

"Mr. Dobson implies that the capital-

tell me in his next period what work

to another. They say Jay Gould work

ed 24 hours at a stretch at times. Many

a green-goods man works much longer

(Continued on page 6.)

ful, but a cruel mistress.

"Mr. Dobson's first argument was that

thrown up by his opponent,

duct of the machine."

able."

practicable politically. He quoted Marx about. Mr. Dobson began by showing

and the platform of the S. L. P. to show that Socialism was false, and wound up

position

not exist.

"It is wrong to mistake the capacity

stand upon the principle that the Old Order of Capitalism should continue. Roosevelt stands upon that principle. But his motto is-"Throw tubs to the whale." The more tubs are thrown to the whale of a revolution, the more is the revolution encouraged. Whatever may be the result that may await the policy of the "financiers," the resulf that awaits the President's policies will be still more "disagreeable." The crash that will Tollow resistance to Socialism, may be and is "disagreeable" to, the resisters; but the "disagreeableness," however sharp, would be short. The crash that inevitably follows upon a tubs-to-the-whale-throwing policy is not short but long-drawn.

Wisdom, to-day, on the part of the ruling class, lies in just one directionthe frank admission that the jig is up; the cheerful submission to the inevitable, by a prompt and unconditional sugrender. Only such a course can spare the Ruling Class-both the "Financiers" and the "Roosevelt" wing thereof-the extremely "disagreeable" results that history otherwise has in store for them. But such wisdom must not be expect ed. It would be phenomenal.

STOP FREE SPEECH

SOCIALIST SPEAKERS ARRESTED

Police in Los Angeles Prevent Street Meetings of Workingmen-Allow Sal-Blockade Thoroughfares.

Los Angeles, February 14.—There is a close fight going on in this city for the constitutional right of free speech. The working class organizations decided to hold open air meetings on the street

We agreed among ourselves that the matter should be decided by us. Last night we opened up for the Constitutional right of free speech at Los Angeles and Fifth street, where there was ample space for traffic. The soap box was put into position, and B. T. Weber of the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Labor Party mounted the stand. He delivered a telling speech but the uniformed agents of "law and order did not molest him.

Mr. Bradford, editor of the "Common Sense," a newspaper supporting the Socialist Party, then jumped upon the box, and was speaking very well when he was asked by the police officer for a "permit." Bradford informed the audience of 1,000 workers that the police were to arrest him for talking, and as he was carted to the police station the crowd hissed and jeered the police officials, violators of the fundamental laws of the land

H. J. Schade of the Socialist Labor Party worker is not entitled to the increased then stood on the box and delivered a wealth because he has no share in its clear talk on the situation. Other Soproduction, then it must be thrown into cialist Party speakers gave good short the ocean, because the capitalist has no talks. One of these men was a workingclaim on it either and we must remain man about eighty years old and h where we were when that machine did told us all that this was his second campaign for emancipation. His first campaign had been to free the chattel slave; now he was tighting to free the was there just the same when Adam wage slave. The crowd was impressed not only by the spectacle of this greyperformed to bring that nature under haired old man, but also by his talk as well. Samuel Stodel followed nextand a blyecoat stepped up and arrested him. He along with Editor Bradford, ist does some work. I wish he would were bailed out in the sum of one hundred dollars each. On the next day both on earth the capitalist does besides the appeared with counsel before Judge Ross, intense work of the pickpocket, who who, after stating that the bail should produces no wealth, but transfers what not have been placed so high set next already exists from one person's pocket

> Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month. second, the day, third, the year-

OUT WEST.

vation Army and Business Men to

corners. Committees of the Socialist Labor

Party, Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Party had appeared before the local Police Commissioner and requested permits to hold open air meetings. We were refused, while the Salvation Army and business men's organizations actually block the thoroughfares. In their refusal they stated that we should hire halls and start our campaign just before election.

Tuesday as the day of pleading.

Wall Street is in the dumps at this | that great injustice has been done to writing. What with Morgan talking in the railroads traversing territory where a revolutionary sense; Hetty Green, giv- the population and tonnage is not large, ing out some of the secrets of the Van- by the imposition of rates which are as low as, or lower than, those fixed in sections where the population is dense and where there is a larger and more profitable traffic. They claim that the southern States have been the chief offenders in this respect and that they are placing the railroads in a position where

Taft and Bryan - with the election ceiving the nomination they will support

These same men speak of Taft as Roosevelt's man Friday and are already in open opposition to him. Of course, is is too early to get a line on the situ ation, but from time to time the columns of The People will keep its readers informed as, to how the financial centre xiews presidential politics. Since candidates are made down in

derbilts, and the mixed political situa-

tion, the "street" is on very tender hooks.

The best informed say that the Mor-

gan interview, subsequently denied, was

a "feeler" sent out by the "old man" to

see what effect it would make on the

population, and the Hetty Green talk,

except for some inside history about the

New York Central road, didn't excite

The political situation has got the

bankers worried. To them it looks like

favoring the latter. Quite a few big

men have already promised that in the

event of the citizen from Nebraska re-

him, in preference to Taft.

any interest.

Wall Street we should have some interesting reading between now and next election day. One thing is certain, this will be the most active campaign since 1896, for both the Democratic and Republican parties, for the financiers are determined to run the campaign to suit themselves from now to November next.

As to the platform upon which the candidates will stand, Wall Street is outspoken. The "street" wants a business man's policy as it never desired it hefore, and the placing by one admirer of John D. Rockefeller's name for the presidency, and in a talk the other former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw put forth the name of J. Pierpont Morgan, shows where Wall Street stands; and Shaw has not rescinded his proposition even in the face of the starve the workingmen" interview of Morgan, subsequently printed.

The writer attended the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. and in a heated discussion anent political conditions the names of Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Mergan were most talked of as candidates. It was the opinion there expressed that we should have a business man's administration, and for a long time the members of the Chamber have talked in the strain of wishing that politics could be relegated to the rear in future years. That feeling is growing in Wall Street, and it would have prevailed this year, they say, M only Teddy had not kicked over the traces.

Of course, all of this unsettles the Wall Street is but a reflex of industrial conditions, the "street' at this time is indigo in hue.

Prices of securities do not show any improvement and even the tremendous success of the \$50,000,000 New York City 41 per cent, bond sale did not stimulate any activity in the security markets. This issue was oversubscribed six

times and in normal periods would have insured a big rise in values. But the street is divided as to how

long the depression will last. James Ra

Keene, a man with splendid insight into conditions, says two years. - Washington E. Connor, a financier with unlimited resources, says one year. And so it goes In the meantime Wall Street is ac tually starving for business. In the writer's experience of twenty years, he has never witnessed such a dearth of business, and this is reflected in the price of Stock Exchange seats, which are now selling at \$50,000. A few years ago \$93,000 was paid for a membership.

And the bankers say that while the earnings of the railroads and industrial corporations, for several months to come, at least, are expected to show heavy decreases, conditions cannot show any material improvement. The lines running into New York made an unsatisfactory showing for January and this month's net returns wilf, it is expected, show a still greater falling off in business. With all this the railroads have not only to face the contraction in general business. but the federal law compelling them to charge off annually fer depreciation ten sive, but rather on the defensive at per cent. of the cost of their equipment. this time-as never before. Prominent railroad office complain More anon ;

their income will not be sufficient to attract investors as buyers of their securities. These communities themselves. they say, will be the principal sufferers from the inability of their railroads to finance necessary improvements. They say that a well equipped and well managed railread system contributes in no small degree to the prosperity of the comunity which it serves, and while a proper control of them is always essential, laws which impose onerous restriction upon their earning capacity are unwise.

And then currency legislation is receiving increased attention from all sections of the country, but the wide difference of opinion as to proper remedies for the evils in the present system seems likely to prevent the passage, during the present session of Congress, of a comprehensive financial measure. Wall Street bankers believe, however, that a bill will originate in the Senate which will provide for the issuing of a bondsecured emergency currency, carrying a tax rate that will give it sufficient elasticity and that this bill will be accepted by the House of Representatives. Such a makeshift measure may serve a useful purpose temporarily though it will not unet the demand for radical currency reform which the present demoralized state of the country's financial condition renders imperative. The sentiment in favor of a central bank is spreading throughout the country. It is particularly insistent in the West and Northwest, where the merits of the proposition seem to have become more thoroughly understood than in the South and Middle West. Eastern bankers have long advocated such a plan. They are more closely in touch with the banking centres of Europe, where the value of such institutions has, time and again, been demonstrated. Our present system, under which a great number of banks are forced to act independently in time of general financial stress, is responsible for the present chaotic condition of the country's finances. Such an anomalous condition could not exist under the central bank plan, but the remedy which Congress proposes will not prevent its recurrence at any time in the future. If an emergency measure is provided under which each bank is permitted to determine independently the amount of market in the business world, and since asset currency it will issue, it will have only and will be likely to lose sight of the common needs.

> The central banks of Europe invariably increase their lines of credit when business necessity demands such an increase, while our banks contract these credits in time when the business interests need their sustaining hand. The foreign banks prevent such distressing panies as that through which we have recently passed, but our banking system is largely responsible for them. New York bankers declare that if we had a central bank at the present time, all of the banks of the country would at once resume the payment of currency, but, situated as they are, the banks in one section of the country dare not resume these payments without knowing what the banks in other districts will do. Concert of action is a practical impossibility except in cities where the banks unite under the direction of a clearing house Systematic action, however, among the various clearing houses is impractable. The banks in several western cities have, at all times during the panic, been in position to pay out currency, but have hesitated to do so because their action might be premature and result in a short time, owing to failure of other banks to follow the same course, in the depletion of their reserves

With all these ills Wall Street is sore. ly distressed and want the people, the press and the several legislatures to leave it alone. The street is not offen-

THE TOBACCO

INROADS OF THE AMERICAN TO BACCO CO. IN THE SOUTHERN FIELDS

By John W. Whalen.

The West may have her Goldfield, the South her child slavery cotton mills, New York her swindling Wall Street operators, but here in the midwest we have our tobacco war. When one thinks it over it is wonderful how all these apparent evils are working toward the same ends. nely, the concentration of wealth. elimination of the middle man and establishment of the co-operative nwealth. But the tobacco war is unique, and even the actors do not understand the parts they are playing. To explain the trouble I may to digress a trifle, but even at that I think the situation can be made interesting to our socialist readers. Kentucky is, I think the greatest too state in the union, and it is here that the trouble centers. not writing this because I like to write, but merely to show what a wonlerful opportunity the socialist has for agitation in Kentucky if he understands the situation. You have no loubt read of the "Night Riders," and you have heard of barns that have burned, of the crops that have been destroyed and the general lawiess that has prevailed in the blue crass state. The newspapers are full of the accounts of the doings of the nerican Society of Equity." But the newspapers sometimes (?) steer clear of the truth. What is the trouble and how did it start? I will answer the last question first.

The tebacco growers will tell you that the trouble started when the Tobacco Company first saw the light, that prior to the starting of the trust, the farmers, by means of etitive buyers in the field succeeded in getting a fair price for the product of their soil. And yet the farmers of those good competitive imes were in no way in better conlitions than they are at the presen writing. They rented the ground, as they do to-day, and the larger the crep the larger the levy of the land-The farms that were held in fee ple were heavily mortgaged and every time the farmer rode to town was compelled to pay an exorbitant toll tax. The fact of the matter is that the farmer of Kentucky is in same condition of the wage worker in the industrial districts, AND DOESN'T KNOW IT. He receives just for his labor to eke out a rable existence and each year he mbelled to live cheaper. The started in Kentucky at the same time the sweat shop worker in the large city was made a slave to master, the "Capitalist," and it will end for both at the same time. But to get back to the present issue

When the American Tobacco Comany entered the field against the in dent buyers, their first effort was put an end to the competition in buying of tobacco. They were so sful that the price of tobacco dropped to an average of six and n cents per pound. This is what the trust paid for it and not what the grower received. The trust employed ers and bought through the mem of warehouses in the large cities tion to the highest and in the majority of cases, the only bidder, "The ican Tobacco Company." The grower received on an average of six cents per pound for his crop, and of this he had to turn over one-half to his landlord. This left him but three s a pound for his crop, and when he received the cash, he was compelled to pay the whole over to the the owner having extended him credit He the crop was growing. He generally started the new crop heavily in debt and with no prospects of getting away from the chains that bound him. Of course all through these times there was an undercurrent of discontent among the growers that had, r or later, to come to the surface. Meetings, were held in the dif-

ferent tobacco districts that the trust had laid out, and four years ago an anisation was formed by the farmers and an effort made to get higher for their tobacco. The organisation failed and again the farmers of Kentucky were at the mercy of their only (?) enemy, the tobacco trust. But the fallure taught the growers a lesson and they tried again, and the outcome of their endeavors was the Society of Equity.

The membership of the organization grew until about seventy-five per cent. of all the growers in Kentucky were embers. The demand of the Equity ociety was unique, they stated to the st that not a pound of the pledged cree would be marketed until the second, the day, third, the year,

American Tobacco Company were willing to pay on an average of fifteen cents per pound for the entire pro-

America that was delighted with the action of the farmers in Kentucky that concern was the American Tobacco Company. The reasons were plain. While the trust had eliminated the majority of the independent tobacco manufacturers there remained a few that stubbornly resisted every effort of the American Tobacco Company to put them out of business. These concerns were thorns in the side of the trust, and though they, must ultimately yield, the process would take time and money. But with the aid of the growers' organization the American Tobacco Company saw a way to corner the entire raw material of burley tobacco, without the outlay of any unnecessary capital. The growers held to their determination and the trust laid quiet. In the meantime every pound of available tobacco owned by independent growers that was put up for sale was bld up by the American Tobacco Company and bought. The independent manufacturers in consequence were unable to buy any of the better class tobacco and several of them were forced to the wall. The situation as it stands at the present writing is desperate to all parties except the American Tobacco Company. The growers have their barns filled with the weed and can obtain no more money to finance them in their fight. The banks have mortgaged the crops almost to the limit, and when the farmers finally market their tobacco, they will in all probability find themselves in debt.

barns but many of the stories are greatly exaggerated. The real trouble started in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in what is called the dark tobacco belt The "Night Riders" rode into town one hundred strong and burned a large barn owned by an independent concern. This seemed to be the signal for a general uprising and barn after barn was destroyed. A great many people here do not believe that the Equity is responsible for all of the depredations, or in fact not half of them. The independent tobacco manufacturers, who comprise the middle class have the sympathy of the newspapers, as they advertise in the different local journals even more than the trust. Every little thing is exaggerated into something monstrous by the papers, and the Equity is eyen worse than the American Tobacco Company. Another phase in the situation at the present time is that the Insurance Companies have cancelled all their insurance held on tobacco barns in Kentucky. Since the initiation of this policy one besides the Equity Society has had a hand in the confiagrations in the Blue Grass State

We have read of the burning of the

The fight cannot last very much long er. The growers must eat and their chances of obtaining the necessary food for their families are slimmer than a workingman's in a bread line in New York. The independent factories can not last much longer, many for sale. Rome long remained a mart of them are closed now on account of where Christian slaves were sold to supof them are closed now on account of a lack of material. The trust is endeavoring to make some arrangements with the growers society whereby they can purchase a part and have them hold the balance. They do not state this in so many words, but one can read between the lines. The farmer in Kentucky may think that he is above troduced Negroes into Europe. The glory the wage earner in the city. He may own his own farm and hold his head | Having enslaved five hundred native Amhigh and tell you he is independent of any trust. The poor fool don't know that the capitalist prefers to farm the farmer rather than the farm or he would take his farm away from him.

The comrades will now understand the situation and if Kentucky is worked right it will prove fertile soil. They are all "Americans" in Kentucky-so were a great many Negroes before the civil war. Show them where they stand, show them their real enemy and you will find them responsive. I have traveled a great deal in Kentucky and a great number of natives of the state have never heard the word Socialism. The majority of them live from hand to mouth and it only needs a good agitator to awaken them.

I am writing this to The People because I believe that if you do anything you will do it right. Cincinnati, Ohio,

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month,

SLAVERY

ITS ORIGIN, RISE, AND FINAL OVERTHROW.

By Fred Fellerman.

Slavery is almost as old as the human race; it was introduced as soon as economic conditions had developed enough to make the maintenance of slaves profitable. As long as man was a savage hunter he had no use for a slave. If he subdued another in war he generally ate his victim, thereby saving himself the trouble of hunting other food.

When man took to pastoral and agricultural life, the former practice had to cease by itself, for now he could produce abundantly for himself, if he had help enough. Under this new state of affairs it would not serve his interests to kill and eat those he had subdued in battle; on the contrary, his interests were better served by keeping prisoners alive and setting them to work.

Thus from the earliest beginning we find slavery introduced as a social factor. The historian Bancroft tells us that "the system pervaded every nation of civilized antiquity. The earliest glimpses of Egyptian history exhibit pictures of bondage; the oldest monuments of human labor on Egyptian soil are evidently the results of slave labor. The founder of the Jewish nation was a slave-holder and a purchaser of slaves." (G. Bancroft, History of the United States, Vol. 1, ch. V.)

Like Egypt, so Greece in her most glorious epoch of civilization maintained slavery. In fact, all nations of antiquity maintained this system, and entire pages could be filled upon the subject. It is revolting to go over the records and see how whole tribes and nations were sold into bondage. Nor were those so sold always a conquered people. Often kinsmen, even offspring, were bargained away, for a father could sell his own children.

It is true that in those days various mned this roices were heard which conder nefarious system, but human benevolence was still too weak to counteract avarice or social need.

Leaving antiquity behind and stepping into the Middle Ages we find conditions rather werse than better, because at this period the greater number of men in Europe were chattels. The Saxon race had carried the most repulsive forms of slavery to England, where less than half the population could assert their right to freedom, and where the price of a man was but four times the price of an ox. Even after the Conquest and until the reign of Henry II slaves were exported from England to Ireland.

The German nations made the shores of the Baltic the scenes of the same degrading traffic. The Dnjeper formed the highway on which Russian merchants conveyed to Constantinople the slaves that had been purchased in their markets. But the long wars between German and Slavonic tribes imparted to the slave trade its greatest activity, and filled France and the neighboring states with such numbers of victims that the name of the Slavonic nation was given to servitude itself.

Nor did France abstain from the trade At Lyons and Verdun, the Jews were able to purchase human beings for their Saracen customers. In Sicily the chil dren of Asia and Africa were exposed ply'the Mahometans. Portugal and Spain were also engaged in the traffic. The merchants of Seville imported gold dust and slaves from the western coast of

Africa. The historians of Spain claim for her the menviable distinction of having inof Columbus did not escape the stain. ericans, he sent them to Spain that they might be publicly sold at Seville. Queen Isabella commanded the liberation of Indians held in bondage in her European possessions, but her active benevolence did not extend to the Moors, whose valor had been punished by enslavement. King Ferdinand himself sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines, and prom ised to send more.

Though most Popes of the See of Rome were more or less opposed to slavery, a papal bull of Paul III., of August 30, 1535, called upon all princes to take up arms against the rebellious Henry VIII. of England and his supporters, and gave authority to make slaves of all Englishmen who would not assist in the expulsion of their King. Two years later the same pontiff placed a curse on Europeans who should enslave Indians, or any other class of men.

The odious distinction of having first interested England in the slave trade belongs to Sir John Hawkins. In 1562, he transported a large cargo of Africans to Hispaniola; the rich returns of sugar, ginger, and pearls attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth; and when, five years later, a new expedition was prepared. she was induced not only to protect, but | Hartford, Conn.

to share in the traffic.

Hawkins himself relates of one of his expeditions that he set fire to a place, of which the huts were covered with dry palm leaves, and, out of eight thousand inhabitants, succeeded in seizing two hundred and fifty. The self-approving manner in which he avows the deed, and the lustre which his fame acquired, display the depravity of public sentiment in his time.

In nearly all the original settlements, established in this country, slavery was a common feature. The ship of one James Smith, a hember of the church of Boston, and Thomas Keyser, first brought upon the colonies the guilt of participating in direct traffic with Africa. In 1645 they sailed for Guinea to "trade for Negroes." When they arrived there, they joined with "some Londoners," and "upon the Lord's day invited the natives aboard one of their ships." Such as came they kept prisoners. Then, landing men, they attacked a town, which they burned. At home in Massachusetts, however, a cry was raised against "such vile and most odious courses, abhorred by all good and just men." The guilty were convicted for the offence, and only escaped punishment because the court could take no cognizance of crimes committed in foreign lands. In the next year, after advice with elders, the representatives of the people, bearing "witness against the heinous crime of man-stealing," ordered the Negroes to be re-shipped, at the public charge, "to their native country, with a letter expressing the indignation of the general court at their wrongs,"

The only exceptions, according to the records before me, were those colonies organized and established under the government of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. These colonies were settled by Germans and Swedes and were designed to rest on free labor. On the subject of Negro slavery, the German mind was least prejudiced, because Germany had never participated in the trade.

The law of evolution, inherent in all human affairs, had at last brought about state of affairs in the more advanced nations as to make chattel slavery unprofitable. It had become an impediment to further development. England the birthplace of the "canitalist mode of production," first abolished the practic In 1807 she passed the "Abolition Act of Slavery," and in accordance with it the British traffle in Negroes had to cease with January 1, 1808.

France gave up the traffic in Negroes in 1816, and in 1848 liberated the slaves in her colonies, At the peace confer ence at Vienna, 1814, Spain and Portugal were forced to abandon the trade north of the equator. Spain received an indemnity of £400,000, and Portugal, £300,000. In 1831 the British government liberated all crown slaves; and on August 28, 1833, the emancipation of all slaves in the British colonies was decreed, and indemnification to the slaveholders granted.

On January 1, 1863, the United States issued "The Proclamation of Emancipa tion," and after the South had been subdued this proclamation was ratified by act of Congress.

At present chattel slavery has disappeared everywhere, except in some parts of Asia and Africa.

We see therefore that wh protestations in the name of Freedom; Liberty, Justice, and the Christian religion could not accomplish, was finally eccomplished by economic development

Modern, or capitalist production, that is, a mode of production which is carmed on for profit, demands that the worker should be "free," that he may go from one place to another and supply the labor market of the capitalist. If this was not directly discernible while the struggle between feudalism and capitalism was going on, it was nevertheless proven by later developments. Nor can slavery again be introduced. Let us say that the Steel Trust for instance, should operate its plant on the style of the South before the Civil War, that is, buy its workers and care for them till they die, and we can readily see what a more costly proposition it would be than the present method of "free" labor.

In former epochs with thousands of slaves tolling, it was scarcely possible to produce enough for all to live. If a plague or other calamity set it, famine and starvation were the outcome. The modern wage slave, with the assistance of machinery, can, for the first time in history, produce such abundance that all could live in opulence. The only obstacle to a realization of such a glorious state is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. It is of production and distribution. Private ownership must make way for the collective ownership of industrial establishments. It is for workingmen to speed

the day.

THE "OTHER SIDE"

Herrin, Ill., Feb. 3, 1908.

Daniel De Leon. Editor Weekly People, New York, N. Y

Fellow-Worker: In reading the report of the meeting of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. in New York on December 22. I see an account of where you had preferred charges against James Connolly.

Is the report, as published, correct? If not, please state falsifications. Were you instructed to use those tactics by the S. L. P.? Are you backed by that organization?

You may think this is none of my business. However, I am an S. P. and I. W. W. man, who has been working for the last two years to unite the two political parties. Was formerly a member of Local Butte, Mont., S. P., and made the motion which invited you to speak before that organization.

I will enclose five cents in stamps for which please send me The People giving your side of the controversy.

Yours for Industrial Freedom. M. A. Gurley.

II.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1908.

M. A. Gurley. Herrin, Ill.

Fellow-Worker: You were notified in advance by Letter Box (Daily People, Feb. 9; Weekly, 15th) that the "other side" would be essentially documentary.

The "controversy" started with a series of letters from Otto Justh, clerk at the Chicago I W. W. headquarters. making unsubstantiated charges against Markley of Youngstown, O. Markley had been in the employ of the Chicago headquarters as an organizer; was dropped; was taken up again. He may have become worthless. If so, it would be well to place me on my guard against his correspondence. Something more than mere denunciation was wanted, and surely not from an irresponsible fellow in the office. The Otto Justh series culminated with the following letter:

Chicago, Oct. 21, 1907. Mr. Daniel De Leon, 28 City Hall Place,

New York, N. Y. Fellow Worker: Enclosed find letter. If you want to avoid trouble about the People don't publish any more of Markley's junk. His last effusion does not conform with actual facts: If those things get into the People continually it will lose its reputation for printing the truth only. Have no time to go into details. I just put you wise. Markley evidently is drinking again. 'Nuff said.

Yours for industrial freedom,

The Daily People of Oct. 27, 1907;

Weekly of Nov. 2nd. gave Justh this Letter Box answer:

O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.-The People does not endanger its reputation for truthfulness if correspondence happens to appear in its columns containing un-true statements. The People would true statements. forfeit its reputation if it refused to publish the refutation of such correspondence. No paper can "know it all." be published. Mere assertions are not proof .- See above answer to A. E., Og-

The Letter Box answer to A. E., Ogden, Utah, referred to, was as

A. E., OGDEN ,UTAH .- Only in the measure that a man is a good judge of evidence is he a reasoning being and reliable. The statement of a Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class concerning "corruption in the S. L. P." no evidence. None but an unreasoning man will accept such unsupported statements as truth. He who does is worse than useless in the Labo Movement. No man's and no organization's character would be safe in such a man's keeping.

On November 2nd, I received the following letter from Justh in reply:

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1907. Mr. Daniel De Leon, 28 City Hall Place,

New York, N. Y. Dear Comrade: In a letter of recent date I informed you that some state-ments in a communication from Markley in the Daily People did not con form with the actual facts in the case.

I also advised you to take with a grain of salt anything you may receive from him. Since I and many others know that he gets frequently drunk, and when in that state sees "things," and after waking up he writes about them, just as if what he has seen in his pipe dreams were sure the letter's reaching you actually true. It was so with a con- I duly received last Friday, the 8th actually true. It was so with a convention that was to take place last Pennsylvania, whereupon Fellow Worker Thompson was sent at his written copy of the circular

Likewise the labor day affair in Youngstown, at which Haywood and others were supposed to speak was his own scheme, about that something was in the People, and also in the letterbox, if my memory serves me right.

In the letter-box answer to "O, J., is stated that no paper can "know it all," and that is just one more reason why attention should be paid to a communication sent in from a man who has never told a lie when it comes to matters pertaining to organizations of working men, warning against the man who is a drunkard, and does not always state the truth in communi-cations sent in for publication. It is true enough-mere assertions are not proof, and that is just what Markley is guilty of. I see in yesterday's People again a communication from Youngstown where he is guilty of the same offense in some instances. That I did not go into details and write an aris no reason why you should have answered me the way you did in the letter-box, under "O. J." and A. E.,

You say "only in the measure that a man is a good judge of evidence is he a reasoning being and reliable." That is true. Now I will just give you an instance where you failed to show evidence of reasoning. How about Sherman? You were written to-you were told, and shown, and still you took Sherman's appearance, winning ways and word for more than of those who have had a clean record in the labor movement, and also a reputation to know what they were talking about before opening their mouths. But still, up to the last moment you thought he was O. K. and you came, according to your own statement to make his renomination speech for president. Again I want to remind you that on

the floor of the last convention, when speaking of James Connolly, you re-ferred to him as a "walking delegate."
"Walking delegate," when spoken of by an S. L. P. man means all that it implies. In other words, it means a grafter, crook, etc. Now where is your proof that he is all that, which the word "walking delegate" implies, and if you want other people to believe that he is in reality just a "walking delegate," then produce the proof, since as you say yourself that "None but an unreasoning man will accept such an unsupported statement as truth, and he who makes such a statement which is not backed up is worse than useless in the labor movement," or if you can prove, why don't you do it? Read the answer you gave to E. A. of Ogden yourself a few times. Don't publish anything I don't mark for publication.
Yours for Industrial Freedom,

Otto Justh, 22 Maple St.

The above was not written, as Justh's letters usually were, on I. W. W. letter head, but it was forwarded by him to New York in an envelope of the I. W., W., and not direct to me, but under the address of the National Secretary of the S. L. P. A certain feature of this letter can not be reproduced except by photography. The letter is typewritten, but contains a large number of manuscript corrections. Most of these are in Justh's own handwriting, SOME ARE NOT.

I immediately sent the original itself to Trautmann with the request that it be returned to me; and I called Trautmann's attention to the impropriety of his clerk's conduct, and especially to the peculiar lies the letter contained. seeing I had never mentioned Connolly's name, and this was the sudder injection of a curious political subject into the affair about Markley,

Later in the day came the "Bulletin' of the same date. It contained a report signed by Trautmann, in the course of which he reported that Send the opposite facts and they will Markley was making injurious use of The People against the I. W. W. I could not detect any such injurious matter to the I. W. W. in Markley's correspondence. I kept no copy of those two letters.

> No response came from Trautmann until November the 8th. It was a copy of a thick type-written report made by him to the G. E. B. under the heading "E. R. Markley Matter." At the head of the top page there appeared in Trautmann's own handwriting:

> To Daniel De Leon: Will answer in full to-morrow. Read this statement. You are allowed to use whatever is suited for purpose of pro-

tecting The People. Wm. E. Trautman. Seeing that three days elapsed with-

row," I again wrote to Trautmann; Dear Trautman

I write you again under an envelope marked "strictly personal." The prethat it was taken on the 2d of this month with the two letters I sent you on that day. As then, "strictly personal" does not imply that this is private; on the contrary, it is official. The precaution is taken simply to in-

instant, and appreciate the courtesy of your furnishing me with, a typerequest, and which turned out to be marked "E. R. Markiey Matter" which only a political meeting, and not a you make to the G. E. B. On front of convention of coal miners, as he stated, the top margin you inserted a few

manuscript words promising "an answer in full to-morrow" to my two letters of the 2d. Three days having elapsed without the promised answer. I apprehend that may be happening to you that often happens to mestress of work causes the postpone-ment of doing a thing, that further stress of work postpones indefinitely. I apprehend such an indefinite postponement, in this instance, all more seeing you seem to consider the above-mentioned circular in the nature of an answer to my question, to wit, in which issue of The People did Markley do what you charge him with having done recently: "using the Dally People against the I. W. W."? As the above-named circular in no way answers my question, or proves your charge, and as I consider this matter too important to the I. W. W. to let the grass grow under its feet, I write again.

Understand me well. In the issue that has arisen between your office and Markley I have no right to meddle as Editor of The People. It does It falls not fall within my province. entirely within yours. I shall go fur-ther and say that, as far as my pri-vate sentiments are concerned, my sympathies are on your side. I know what trouble men of intemperate habits can throw one into. I can sympathize with the irritation Markley causes you. Further still, as one who realizes the necessity of discipline, and the firm stand that must be taken against anarchy, I am free to say, at this stage of the Markley matter, or Youngstown matter, and again, as a private opinion, that my sympathies are wholly on your side against any manifestation of insubordination, and that, should the Youngstown matter ever come before me, as a private member of the I. W. W., upon a call from headquarters for a general vote, I shall emphatically cast my vote for order and against the insubrodination of a locality. In short, in point of principle I stand with you in the Markley-Youngstown affair; of practical action, the affair does not fall within the province of this office, and this office does not presume to meddle. I hope that is clear. This affair, however, has suscitated

an issue that DOES fall within the province of this office. That issue is the one raised by you in your official report published in the Bulletin of is using the Daily People "against the I. W. W." While Markley's misconduct in Youngstown, and the misconnone of my business and it would be them, your statement respecting Markley's action through The statement that I may not ignore, I on reading your statement, I hunted up the recent articles of Markley in The People. I found that, since the convention, there were three of them. I read them carefully. I found nothing against the I. W. W. With your statement upon my mind that Markley was using the Daily People "against the t. W. W.," I concluded the articles may be innocent only on their face. I am aware how crafty men have a trick of insimuating into a paper articles that look innocent, but have a vicious purpose perceptible, not to the Editor of the paper, but to others in special localities. I wondered whether that could be the case with Markley's articles. I therefore wrote to you on the spot, asking for enlightenment. enlightenment your typewritten circular does not furnish me.

Down to the middle of the seventh

page of your circular there is nothing remotely on the subject that I am inquiring after. It is only the last half f that page and the first two lines on the next and last, in which Markley's articles in The People are touched upon and commented on. own words—"In the article published in the Daily People Markley again rushes in print with barefaced falsehoods about the Socialist Party national organizer Isaac Cowen," etc.there is no evidence to justify statement that Markley is using the Daily People against the I. W. W., as say in your report of the 2d inyou say in your report of the 2d in-stant, or to justify the reference you now make in this circular to "misrepresentation of I. W. W. affairs" in argument, that everything wrote a second letter to Trautmann, narrates in his account of the public asking him to specify, seeing that I meeting addressed by Cowen was a "barefaced falsehood" and the pipe dream of a drunken man-granted that. for the sake of the argument-in what way can that be construed as using the Daily People against the I .W. W.? Cowen is not a national officer, he is not a local officer, he is not even a member of the I. W. W., at least not so far as appears from anything you say. Indeed, the only description you give of Cowen is that he is a "Socialist Party national organizer." Is the lying, supposing that you have been correctly informed and that Markley did lie, against a "Socialist Party national organizer" a using of The Peo-ple against the I. W. W.? That is the only construction your words will bear, Think the matter over. If that letter of Markley's is all the evidence, don't you think you have been either played upon, or have allowed your anger at Markley to drive you into a hasty charge involving The People? Don't you think you should recall that unout the promised lotter for "to-morhappily worded sentence, a sentence that would imply the identity of a political party with the L. W. W., when the fact is we are both, you as well as I, anxiously at work to keep the I. W. W. free from any political en-

> In your circular you promise to call the attention of The People to what you say are Markley's "barefaced falsehoods" about "the Socialist Party national organizer Isaac Cowen. what, at any time, a correspondent in The People says is false, I should consider information to me upon the subject an act of kindness to -whether the falsehood is about o

tanglements with presently warring

(Continued on page 3.)

THE "OTHER

(Continued from Page 2.)

anybody else. But in no such instance nless the person sinned against is own to be connected with the I. W.—could the alleged falsehood be called, what you call it in this circular 'a misrepresentation of the I. W. W.

I received from Justh a letter dated the 5th instant in which he apologizes for having written to me the letter dld not return me that letter. I sent it to you, instead of a copy, in order to enable you to inspect the type-written original itself, in which a numher of corrections were made in dif-ferent handwritings, and I requested its return. Do not fall to return it. Even return. Do not fall to return to write, if you should not have time to write, tust glip that Justh letter into a wrapjust slip that Justh letter into a wrap-per and forward same back to me. Justh asks my pardon, etc. Of course such a letter as his had a personal feature. In so far as it had, an apol-ogy is in order. So far as that goes you may say to Justh the apology is accepted. But there was more than d. But there was more than onal" feature to that letter. If that had been all I never would have bothered you with the matter, least an official communicaof all through an official communica-tion. That letter contained a feature of infinitely more weight than a per-sonal affront.

I shall say nothing concerning the

first paragraphs. It is mere impudence for a lad to expect me to accept his unsupported assertions against the truthfulness of a letter to The People. I shall not even bother with the passages in which Justh presumes to lecture me on my policy towards. Sherman. The passages concerning Connolly are horse of a different

Everyone at all posted on the move ment is posted, not by hearsay, but by Connoily, when still the New Jersey member of the National Executive of the S. L. P. and a member of the Subnittee of that N. E. C. made, last anuary or February, a slanderous re-ort to the New Jersey S. L. P. State

port to the New Jersey S. L. P. State Convention concerning certain actions of the N. E. C. and myself. That matter appeared in The People in full. Connolly was thereupon removed from the N. E. C. by his New Jersey constituents, and another member exceed in his place. That fact appeared in The People properly authen-

nolly was then removed from the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. at the N. E. C.'s last, the July, session of this That fact also appeared authenreported in The People,

Finally from the reports in The copie, since last July, the public has arned that there is an element in ection New York and vicinity which as taken sides with Connolly in this ontroversy, and has caused some indisturbance.

these facts are of recent date, of notoriety, and authentically at-

then, how comes Justh to take omes he to put into my mouth, or ato my mind. Connolly's name during he debates of the I W. W. conven when the fact is I never mened the man's name, nor did any or speaker on the floor of the con-If anything that came up ore the convention did at all altest monelly, how comes Justh to have ch secret knowledge, when even I yield did not have it, and certainly ver could have been his source of formation? In whort, how comes the to inject into an I. W. W. correct these ondence a matter so remote there-

with of that astound Nor yet is this all.

h's typewritten letter, as you Ill have noticed, contained a numwritings. One of these handwritings is Justh's; the other IS NOT. I am entitled to know, the headquarters of the I. W. W. are entitled to know, my correspondents were in this. One we know-Justh. Who is the other, or others?

again, as I notified you, Justh's letter was not sent directly to me. It came through the National Secretary of the S. L. P. It reached me OPEN. am entitled to an explanation, the headquarters of the I. W. W. are en-titled to an explanation upon that

These are not matters that an apol-These are matters that

As a very busy man myself, I am of likely to be forgetful to the strain upon such another busy man nine. The matters mentioned herein have a direct bearing upon the wel-fare of the L W. W. I again express the confident hope that The People's tried loyalty to the L W. and my personal friendship to you will be considered the justification for my troubing you by bringing up these matters included to your notice, expecting they will receive prompt and satisfactory

iting your speedy answer. I re as ever, fraternally yours,

On Nov. 19th, I finally received an answer from Trautmant. I do not reould Trautmann demand their pub-

simply because the first touches upon delicate internal matters concerning the Chicago office, and has no bearing upon the issue; while the second, although it would have a bearing upon the issue, I do not care to give nublicity without Trautmann's consent which was the subject of the first of Moreover, it is superfluous. His arraignment of Markley is quite strong enough without that paragraph. Even the passage about Debs and Cowen ch Psent to you. By the way, you I would have felt like omitting as unmade the same statement before the Board here in New York in a room full of spectators, and also not to expose myself too much, however temporarily, to the charge of "garbling." This was Trautmann's answer:

> Chicago, Nov. 16, 1907. Mr. Daniel De Leon, New York City,

> Dear Comrade: You have good grounds to feel angry. I should have answered sooner. * * Justh's impertinency certainly needs

and deserves the strongest rebuff; in his anger about matters of which should keep his nose out, he repeated parrot-like all that he had heard, superficially though only from a few delegates of the East who quite publicly discussed matters at general headquarters during the convention days. I'll revert back to these affairs later on. Justh has been given a good trimming, and although I agree with you that an apology cannot mend nor explain such an impertinent and unballed-for act, yet I can assure you that he will not, nor can he be, party to any scheme devised by dis

I'll dig now right into the "Markley affair. Take up the Bulletin again and you will find that my circular letter to the members of the G. E. B. contains the following passage:

"And he (Markley) is even using the Daily People to misrepresent the L W. W. and write things which are contrary to the truth."

Here are a few illustrations. You will find Markley's articles anent the Youngstown Labor Day manifestation with Haywood as speaker, although Haywood was never written to: "500, 000 people will be in Youngstown on that day." That wasn't a misprint: we have a letter of Markley wherein he speaks of "one million enthusiasts." It requires 20,000 passenger cars to carry 500,000 people to and from a given point in 24 hours; don't you think that it injures the reputation of any paper if such a "rot" be published without comment? But you were on the way to Europe when these ans nouncements appeared yet I think you should have heard about the unpardonable "fraud" worked by Markley and others under the name of the I.

And then again Markley's article which I alluded to in my protest against any further tolerance. It is F. of L. were in Youngstown during the I. W. W. tinners' strike; all counted there were 6; it is not true, as one of logically think, that these strikers the I. W. W. were fighting a clearcut L W. W. battle; only three days organized by "Markley," they were organized by "Markley," they were promised \$5.00 per week strike bene-nt, rushed out on strike, and Markley had to make good his promise and give "fake reports", in order to hold his own.

Committees were sent to Pittsburg by the strikers asking the removal of Markley, or all honest workers would the strikers asking the removal of withdraw from the I. W. W., and I had to proceed to Youngstown and sons in Section New York of the S.
L. P.? This is matter that personal appleary does not cover.
I am entitled to know, the headquaries of the L. W., where Justh is in employee, are entitled to know, how his happens. worse, and that is one of the rea-I am, the headquarters of the I. W. sons why any prominence given to his W. sre, entitled to an explanation from, vaporings in the People will injure by supplementing the previous presnot only the paper but any par organization which a Markley will laud and praise and speak for.

But not only in that instance last referred to did Markley misrepresent | mean yourself included, "agree that the I. W. W. and facts as they curred; the last article presents ten-notch of falsifications. Not Isaac Cowen lied, it was Markley, who, using the Daily People, without argument advanced, and billingsgate abounding, who cries "thief," so to distract attention; from his own freakish and fakirish doings.

Isaac Cowen has good substantia reasons to look askance at the L W. W. The affairs of the Amaigamated Association of Engineers, which he represented as elected official at the E. B. of the American Labor Union were only slightly touched in my re port to the second convention of the I. W. W. I am writing a history of the "Industrial Union Manifesto" to be published in the "Industrial Union Bulletin' in December, and will more in detail dwell upon this point, but I shall state to you beforehand that it was Isaac Cowen who stated in the second meeting of "four" that he would insist that Daniel De Leon be invited to the "Industrial Union Manifesto Conference," and it was so de cided until Eugene Debs, who did not attend that committee meeting (No vember, 1904), was shown the list of all those who were to be notified and I presume you are in possession of invited, and he was the one who deded that Daniel De Leon's name be stricken from the list of those to be tain. It will be enough for me to sum-

I. W. W." The "even" is qualification enough. I never wrote nor said that "Markley is using the Daily People against the I. W. W.

If Gompers would write to-day ar-ticles in the People commendatory of the I, W. W. this fact alone would suffice to formulate the conclusion that he is using the paper against the I. W. W., and I and many others would In Markley's case I have only that he "uses even the Daily People to misrepresent the L. W. W.

Two letters of Markley, written since I publicly in the Bulletin de-"Labor Day" fraud in Youngstown, have led to the conclusion that he believes and thinks he can defy any official mandate of the I. W. W. because he happens to be connected with the S. L. P. Any attempt of enforcing the required measure of discipline, which we must have, meets with the same response: "I dare you!" If you wish to learn what this implies I may supply you with copies of letters such as written by Markley. You can find redress when imposed upon; I must remain cutet and swallow many a good dose; there are too many who would use anything that ooks like personal friction to hamper and to set back all efforts of estab lishing "Unity on the political field," which, when once accomplished, will assure a more rigid enforcement self-imposed discipline, and the per-emptory weeding out of elements that can only harbor in the dirt and dust stirred up in this inevitable and necessary rush for a clear road.

Of course I believe the sentence in the letter sent by me to the members of the G. E. B. should be modified. and I will make correction accordingly, so that no one will have cause to infer that the Daily People had been used against the I. W. W. I will mail copy of corrected statement which will also appear in the "Industrial Union Bulletin."

(More within 24 hours.) Yours, for Industrial Freedom, Wm. E. Trautmann.

The "more," promised to come "within twenty-four hours," never came The fuller information I demanded in the matter of Justh, and promised to be "reverted to later on," was never reverted to. The unknown hand who made some of the corrections in Justh's letter flas remained undisclosed. And Justh remains at headquarters, shielded by Trautmann.

The underscored lines in Trautmann's letter are underscored by me. Compare them with Trautmann's points Nos. 5 and 6 in the "Bulletin" of the 8th instant. He does not charge me in this letter with misquoting him, as to Cowen. Whether the word "even," upon which he lays such labored stress in his first charge against. The People, allows the construction he implies, you may judge for yourself. I should add that this letter of Trautmann's brought back Justh's original letter to me.

Finally the following self-explanatnot true that 21 labor fakirs of the A. ory letter from me to the G. E. B. member, Wm. Yates, and his answer, should cover all that is essential FOR THE PRESENT.

> New York, Feb. 9, 1908. Mr. William Yates, Member of the General Executive Board of the L. W. W. New Bedford, Mass.:

Fellow Worker: I received yesterday yours of the 5th instant, requesting me, under instructions of your Local No. 157, I. W. W., to deliver in the near future an address in your city on "Industrial Unionism."

The same mail that brought me your letter also brought me the "Industrial | quired a special significance when I Bulletin" of the 5th

Already the "Industrial Bulletin" of the 1st contained an alleged report of what happened at the recent session of your G. E. B. in this city on December 23 and 24 of last year, when, you being entation of events with some more the action of Katz a G. E. B. member matter of the same defective nature, and states that "all members of the G. E. B., except Katz," which would the minutes are complete and detailed sufficiently to assure a thorough understanding of all transactions," etc.

Considering all the circumstances in the case, the erroneous presentation in the two "Bulletins" are more serious than mere errors would otherwise make them. The erroneous presentations strike a note that is not only foreign to Industrial Unionism, but hostile thereto; indeed, a note that tends to switch Industrial Unionism from the plane of CIVILIZED ORGANIZATION to the plane of UNCIVILIZED DISOR-GANIZATION, implied in and inseparable from pure and simple physical force with the Orchards and McParlands waiting for us at the other end of the line.

In view of this fact I am not in a position to know whether I can accept or must decline an invitation from you, member of the G. E. B., to address a body of workingmen on "Industrial Unionism," before I know from you whether you are correctly reported a endorsing as correct the report in the "Bulletin" of the 1st, whether you endorse Trautmann's utterances in the Bulletin" of the 8th, or whether you repudiate the same.

not detail the serious errors they conmarize what actually occurred, in or-

organizer, or whatever his office is ties in uncovering Connolly's past reccalled, of the New York Industrial Council, seeming to me intimately connected, and my disliking the methods, which I find so prevalent, of "buzwith individuals, I decided, rather than to have private talks with individual members of the Board, to address the Board jointly. I so notified Katz and Trautmann, and on December 23 I was summoned by telephone. When I arrived at the New York Headquarters. I found Fischer, the then secre tary of the Industrial Council, seated on the outside before the door. He informed me the Board was in executive session: I told him I was summoned by the Board; he announced me, and I went in, he following and now taking his seat on the inside. He was told the Board was in executive session, and withdrew, and soon thereupon I was given the foor.

I started saying that I would not appear before the Board, on the matter that brought me before it, if I did not feel certain that every member of the Board was satisfied that my face was set like flint against any attempt to either turn the I. W. W. into a political party, or entangling it in the existing rivalries of political parties, seeing that, only in the measure that the I. W. W. kept its skirts clear, would it reach that vigorous development that would enable it to reflect its own political expression. The Board nodded acceptance of my statement as to myself, and Trautman spoke up: that was my known attitude, he clared. I proceeded to explain that I considered that preliminary statement by me necessary, because the acts I had to complain about were to a great extent acts that were at variance with the posture of the I. W. W. regarding political parties, and that it was my experience that people who injected politics, religion, etc., where none should be injected, were usually the first to set up the cry against "politics," "religion," etc., when their wrongful acts were hauled up. My com-plaint was against the conduct of L W. W. officials, and their employees, who were injuring the I. W. making I. W. W. headquarters a center for political machinations,

I took up Connolly first. Trautmann reports that "this chain of evidence dealt largely with the domination of the Catholic Church over affairs in the labor movement." This is incorrect. That portion of my chain of evidence was the smallest. On that head I said hardly more than I said in my introduction of Bebel's "Woman," and in the article in the People of April 3, 1904 in the former of which I refer to the "Catholic Church machine," and in the second of which I opposed Connolly's attempt to inject the religious question into the S. L. P., the Catholic and the Catholic 'political machine" being two distinct things the henchmen of the latter of which, it is a notorious fact, are active in Capitalist movement-facts too notorious to need dealing largely upon," there being more numerous other matter to con-I did deal with that as a link in the evidence against, Connelly that he sought, with injury to the ment in America, to inject into it the religious question. What I did "largely deal with was Control I. W. PRESENT CONDUCT IN THE 4. W. deal with" was CONNOLLY'S

I charged him with using the stationery of the Industrial Council of New York, letter heads and envelopes, for slanderous correspondence against the S. L. P.; and I laid the incriminating document before the Board-a doc-ument that was characterfully furnished to me by the addressec, Francis J. Boyle, of Boston, Mass., as evidence of Connolly's misconduct in the I. W. W .- a document that presented 'the W. W. in the light of meddling with the internal political affairs of the S. L. P.—a document, moreover, that ac-

took up the Otto Justh letter. I charged him with having thrown cold water upon the strike that Katz was managing in Lancaster, Pa., by Connolly's, presuming, in the capacity of I. W. W. organizer or whatpresent, I appeared before it. This ever his title is at the Industrial Counissue of the 8th intensifies the offense cil, to discredit, with some of the Lanever his title is at the Industrial Councaster strikers who came to New York, in ordering the strike, with the result that the men returned to Lancaster and caused the breaking up of the strike. My witness was Katz, who was pres Connelly subsequently tried to prove the falsity of Katz's version by producing Campbell, the then janitor of the New York I. W. W. headquar ters, as his witness. Campbell testified that he knew nothing, one way or another, and was surprised Connolly called upon him to corroborate Connolly, and said so to the Board. The common sense of the law of evidence establishes that if a radn sets up a witness to corroborate him, and the witness knows nothing, then the corroboration is the other way.

I charged Connolly with using the "Industrial Bulletin" to befuddle the workers with false economics, and to S. P. organizer, and by calling such an is that you, an I. W. W. and S. P. slander a valuable I. W. W. contin- act of Markley's "A MISREPRESEN- man, fill no official office in the S. P. gent, the S. T. & L. A. element in the ranks of the I. W. W. I proved my charge by submitting the "Industrial Bulletin" of last October 26, in which Connelly advanced the theory that "prices INVARIABLY go up first," and vages climb up afterwards, and by submitting the statistical report prices and wages, proving that prices went up during, before and after the rise in wages. I exposed the misrep-resentation of the S. T. & L. A. in that article, and argued that the whole performance was harmful to the clarification of the workers' mind on their economic condition, and on the history of their movement.

Daniel De Loon.

Nov. 19th, I finally received an Markley had no right to "misrepresent affairs of the L W. W." in the Daily People by calling others, among them Isaac Cowen, "liars fakirs, etc.," while it is known that Markley is not only it is known that Markley had no right to "misrepresent to whither Trautmann's report to argue that when a man's present record is in line with his past record, it is known that the prosent record is in line with his past record, it is to whither Trautmann's report to argue that when a man's present record is in line with his past record is in line with his past record is in line with his past record then a man's present record then a man's present record then a man's present record then is not whither Trautmann's report to argue that when a man's present record to argue that when a man's present record to argue that when a man's present record to argue that when a man's report to argue that when a man's present record to argue that when a man's present record to argue that when a man's present re With this fresh record of Connolly'

ord, first, because the document from Boyle demonstrated that it was Con nolly who led the way on that course and it was necessary to follow him up there; secondly, because character is not a matter of this or that organiza If a man had one gangreened foot in one place, the other foot, another place, could not be thealthy. Connolly's tracks were marked with wreck and ruin. The political party he was associated with in Ireland, where he was until three years ago, has ceased to be; his paper there had died; documentarily he was proved in the 1904 Convention of the S. L. P. to was proved in have deceived the Party when he induced the Party to have him come here on an agitation tour, his claim being that he wanted to have someon in Great Britain who had been in America, and could thereby put spoke into the cock-and-bull stories retailed there by the British fakirs who visited America, and yet, imme-diately after his tour at the Party's expense, he moved over here; that no sooner was he here than he sought to inject the religious question into the Party and was now seeking to inject the racial question into the movement; that, entrusted by the New Jersey S. I. P. with the office of National Com-mitteeman, in 1907, and by the N. E. C. with the office of Sulf-Committeeman, he sought to sandbag the Party by a slanderous report about the N. E. C. at the New Jersey Convention of February, 1907, on account of which the New Jersey S. L. P. deposed him from the N. E. C. and the N. E. C. removed him from its Sub-Committee. Such a career, supplemented by the man's present conduct in the I. W. W., I claimed justified the conclusion that whosoever's interests such a man was pursuing those interests were not the interests of the working class.

I was virtually at the end of this

part of my argument when Cole, who had stepped out for a moment, came back all ablaze, objecting to the "continuance of Star Chamber proceed-I objected to the term "Star ings. Chamber," seeing that the term meant the trying and sentencing of a man behind his back, whereas what I was doing was to present certain facts Mr. D. De Leon, uton which the Board was, at its discretion, to act or not to act. The term "Star Chamber" was then dropped and objection was raised to an "executive session". As far as I was concerned, I was perfectly willing to have the whole world present, but the theoretical argument against "executive session," in which Trautmann suddenly became loudest, sounded childish to For one thing the Board had been all along in "executive session:" for another, if the listening to charges behind closed doors was an undemocratic act, then the reading of a letter containing anything in the nature of charges would also have to be undemocratic, and whoever was referred to in a letter would also have to be present. At any rate, it was decided that Connolly was to be summoned to be present the next morning before I should proceed on that matter. The doors were opened, a number or p ple came in, and I proceeded with what I had to say. An an evidence that the objections against hearing charges in the absence of the man charged were not seriously meant, neither Trautman nor any of the previous objectors objected to the charges that I' proceeded to make against Otto Justh, then in Chicago. If it is "Star Chamber" to prefer charges against one man on the ground of his not being present, then it must also be "Star Chamber" to do the identical thing, against another man. The distance of the man involved cuts no figure. "Star Chamber" is "Star Chamber.

and read a letter which he sent me via the National Secretary of the S. L. P., in an I. W. W. envelope. The significance of the letter lay in that by Yates as "totally mislcading," is the Justh was doing with I. W. W. sta-passage in which Trautmann claimed tionery just what Connolly was doing Connolly, put his hands into internal cept Katz, agree that the minutes are Justh took up the cudgels for S. L. P. affairs, used to that end in- complete, and detailed sufficiently to formation which he enthemed at I. W. assure a thorough understanding of W. headquarters, and outrageously lied all transactions," etc. about me in the matter, as all the G. That was not the language he a speaker, and that such an announce-ment was harmful to the I. W. W. be- mer by gratuitously meddling in beevery time he repeated that charge I asked him in what way Markley's bogus announcement in the People of a structure of the S. D. P., the latter by pronouncing an attack upon a "Socialist Party organizer" to be "a misrep-

meeting in Youngstown, with Hay- resentation of I. W. W. affairs," and wood as a speaker, was more harmful to the I. W .W. than Connolly's announcement in the "Bulletin" of a meeting in New York, saying public that "St. John will be positively there," when it was even absurder to expect the wounded St. John to turn up here You will find that report in the "Bulletin" of last December 11. Trautman held before the Board the language that he now holds in his "Points 5 and 6." I would have been able to correct him on the spot producing his own letter, which I had in the bundle of my documents.

The next morning, with Connolly present, I went over the ground concerning him.

These are not isolated events. They are consecutive and connected. presentation made by Trautman is so defective and misleading, the trend of events points so obviously to his policy of ostentatiously knocking the S. L. P. and of standing by those who do, that I conclude the man is he on a tack that files in the face of the unquestionably sound position bodied in the Trades Union resolution offered by Heslewood and myself at the Stutigart Congress, to the effect that while pure and simple politicianism debauches and sells out the Labor Movement, pure and simple physical forcism attracts and breeds the agent provocateur who would assassinate the Labor Movement

In view of all this I must repeat in closing what I have stated in startin.-I am not in a position to know whether I can accept or must decline an invitation from you, a member of the G. E. B., to address a body of workingmen on "Industrial Unionism" before I know from you whether you are correctly reported in the "Bulletin"/ as endorsing as correct, at least their essentials, the presentation by Trautmann in the "Bulletins" of the 1st and 8th instant. Fraternally,

D. De Leon.

Yates' answer is as follows:

New Bedford, Mass,, Feb. 16, '08 Fellow Worker:

Your special delivery letter of Feb. 9th duly to hand and contents carefully noted. I am somewhat pained to think that you have made a visit New Bedford conditional on my attitude in regard to the correctness or otherwise of the minutes of the G. E. B. recently held in New York and published in the Bulletin of Feb. 1. As I said in my letter to you in the first place I wrote under instructions from local No. 157 as secretary of the local, and whatever my opinions are in the matter of the aforesaid minutes should not in my estimation stand in the way of your addressing a meeting of wage workers here on Indus trial Unionism.

I did not avor the publication of the Connolly affair, and Trautmann's answer to Katz in Point 4 is totally misleading. I hope to see in next week's Bulletin my version of the controversy. wish you may postpone your decision till then.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, Wm. Yates.

There are other documents that would throw some side-lights upon this affair. They are not needed AT PRESENT. They take in other matters. To publish them now would mainly complicate the present issue. Their publication shall be withheld by me until the matters they deal with more particularly shall have reached I then proceeded with Otto Justh, fuller, or more obvious maturity. In Trautmann's employee at headquarters, the meantime, by referring to the "Bulletin" of Feb. 8, you will notice that Trautmann's "Point 4." referred to that "all members of the G. E. B., ex-

Trautmann did not deny. It was a of your letter are your questions flagrant case of an I. W. W. employed, this time from the National Head-quarters, meddling with what the I. W. W. must be kept free from. The am "backed by the S. L. P." My answer attitude struck by Trautman at this is—I have been instructed to act in this point, compelled me to read to the matter, and am backed by the S. L. P. which I wrote to him, bringing to his knowledge the letter of Justh and or are backed by the S. P. to write complaining with him about some of to me. Like yourself—whom I remem-his own utterances in a recent report ber pleasurably in connection with my to the G. E. B., where he himself, in recent visit to Butte-I have acted in lock-step with Otto Justi, meddled in political matters by taking up the this matter upon my own motion, unridgels for an S. P. organizer, who is instructed and unbacked by anyone not even a member of the I. W. W., The only difference between your conagainst the S. L. P. member Markley, of Youngstown, O., who wrote an arin the People against the said addressing the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. act of Markley's "A MISREPRESEN- man, fill no official office in the S. P.,
TATION OF L. W. W. AFFAIRS." I am not a little puzzled at what Trautmann now says on this head under his the S. L. P. the office of Editor of The "Point 5 and 6" in the "Bulletin" of People, and appeared before the G. E. the 8th, which does me gross injus- B. in a double capacity-in the capaheld before the Board. He did not deny my statement that he AD-MITTED to me by letter that his mann's employe wrongfully assailed. language on that subject was open to exception, and that he promised to correct it in the very next "Bulletin," and that he had failed to do so down occasions. In my instance, the two to the day when I appeared before the capacities merged into one, seeing that Board. Instead of keeping his word both the paper under my charge and he now comes out with his incorrect "Points 5 and 6." All that he did be-fore the Board was to harp upon the wrongfulness of Markley's announcing that may threaten to derail the I. W. in the People that a meeting would be W., as the conduct of Otto Justh and held in Youngstown with Haywood as Trautmann threatened to do-the forcause it was nonsense to expect Hay- half of Connolly in the internal conwood there. You will remember that cerns of the S. L. P., the latter by

charging The People with publishing such "misrepresentations of the I. W. W." and both of them operating along these lines at the same time that the same Connolly was using I. W. W. stationery, through his office in the I. W. W., to disseminate slanders regarding internal S. L. P. affairs.

Daniel De Leon.

Fraternally,

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headqualters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a gear for five lines.

Section San Francisco Cal. S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and

public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

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and Sunday. Open every night. Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and al others myited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at II a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets

every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. New Jersey State Executive Commit-

tee, S. L. P .- J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J. Chicago, Illinois.-The 14th Ward

Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box .1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets eyery Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 60 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

although the most highly paid nom nally, yet when its productiveness and labor cost to the employer is considered, American labor is the cheapest

-THOS. W. HARDWICK, M. C. from

THE NATIONAL SCAPE-GOAT.

Will there ever be a limit to the uses uses that "The Public" is put to? Railroad companies, with the Wabash Railroad Company at their head, have ed the Interstate Commerce Comon for an extension of time for ng into effect the nine-hour law, applies to railway employes who the direction of movements of trains. The Wabash road is quite spebut, if it did, "the public would suffer greatly." One stops breathing with wonderment in what way would the ablic suffer, greatly or otherwise, if Company were to reduce the hours of its employes, and hire adnel men to do the work of the oned hours. The wonderer is speedily set at ease by the answer. It is this if the hours are shortened the only alternative will be to close a large numher of stations." In other words, the profits of the Company are a fixed, a ed, an unchangeable magnitude, not to be tampered with. "The Public" and npany's profits must bot be coninterests. If "The Public" is to n to, and more men employed in to make up for the shortened of the others, then the Company's uld have to go down. That must t be. Again, if the Company's profits are to be upheld as sacrosant, then, "the fewer men, that would compel the closing of a large number of stations, and "The Public" would suffer. That just not be either! What to do! Why dead easy-to take it out of the hide of that element of the population that not found in the Company and that is sidered in "The Public."

Company must not suffer; "The man's sorrows. Who shall that somenal scape-goat—the Working Class?

LINCOLN'S INSTINCT.

A much more valuable contribution then organs to churches is the contrin made by Andrew Carnegie tods the proper appreciation of Lincein by making public a certain incint of the Hampton Roads Conference. At that confernce, held during civil war between representatives of the South and representatives of the North, the wily Stephens of the South proposed peace "upon the terms of the ration in King Charles' time+no shment or fines and the rights of property safeguarded." Lincoln, susthat "rights of property" in man were intended, promptly ended the on by saying: "Seward is the historian of my cabinet. He knows all about the restoration of property, fietc. All I know about Charles is that Cremwell cut his head off."

not the Charles whose head Cromwell cut off. Lincoln was probably ignorant of this detail, and, probably, Stephens ensered internally at Lincoln's ignorce. Nevertheless, whether assumed enal, the "ignorance" of Lincoin was the garb in which a correct et was clad-the instinct that, at the time of the Hampton Roads Con- it at 6 perseent." ference, the only reminiscence worth. Transport Mrs. Green backward in recalling, in connection with Charleses; time eight hundred, five hundred, even

The Charles of the Restoration was

nation of on-coming capitalism, and then say: "I never practise usury-I Union members do so; let the Union, in that that memory was the only appropriate answer to the representative of that vestige of feudalism in America -chattel slavery.

Knowledge is power - provided the fuel is not too much for the fire. If it is, it puts out the fire. A smaller quantity of fuel, but enough for the fire that ger blaze than a larger quantity o fuel, if it be too much for the fire. It is no uncommon thing to meet, in these days of revolutionary ferment, people with slight intellectual fire who have actually extinguished that fire with the loads of fuel they have dumped upon it. These people call themselves "intellectual." The fact is the hearths of their minds are cold. Others, on the contrary, with less fuel have actually heated the same with the fire of their intellect, and what they yield is of value. The "intellectual," accordingly, talks nonsense in well-rounded and grammatical periods; the so-called unintellectual, at whom the "intellectual" sneers, talks sense in however broken a set of phrases, and however ungram-

matical. The correct instinct is what tells-in these days as in those of Lincoin. Aided with the fuel of knowledge, such instinct becomes all the more powerful; whereas no amount of acquired knowledge can substitute the instinct. The correct instinct of the class interests of the proletariat may to-day blunder, as Lincoln did in the matter of the Charleses, but it will know enough to know, as Lincoln did, that no salve will do where social amputation is to be cut off by a Cromwell.

FATUOUS OR WHISTLING LONDON "TIMES."

Jubilant at the arrest of Gustave Herve for his anti-militarist propaganda, the London "Times" declares "anti-militarism has received a blow from which it will not easily recover," and the Tory paper proceeds to explain what it underby anti-militarism in these words: "The ends of Herveism are manifestly criminal. It aims at the destruction of the State and, very logically, at the destruction of the armed forces by which the State protects itself and the whole body of its citizens against foreign and domestic foes." Giving the English of these words, the sentence reads: "The ends of Herveism are manifestly criminal. It aims at the destruction of the political fastness from which the capitalist class dominates the working class, and, logically enough, Herveism aims at the destruction of the armed forces by which the occupants of that political fastness protect themselves and the members of their priv ileged body against the aspirations of that mass of the people who really constitute the Nation." No fault can be found with the "Times'" definition of Hervelsm, for that very reason, the opinion that the arrest of Herve has dealt to his purpose "a blow from which it will not easily recover is mere fatuity, or, perhaps, a whistling to keep up the paper's courage.

For every one Herve imprisoned in the course of the present Social struggle, hundreds of Herves were imprisoned their noses slit, the right hands chopped off, and, not infrequently, their bodies hanged by the neck from gallows in the course of the struggle that the bourgeois conducted against the class whose dying Public must not suffer; somebody has remnants the "Times" is to-day the to suffer in a social system where one spokesman of-the feudality of Great st be paid with another Britain. And yet, despite all such imprisonments, mutilations and the 'murbody be? Who else can it be but that ders of those who attacked the "ancient regime," the ancient regime went down in such disgrace that to-day it ekes out the prolongation of the remnant of its existence by filling the ignominious role of slattern to its former assailant, the now triumphant, but equally bloodstained capitalism.

The moral of the experience is that MEN may be imprisoned; their noses may be slit; their hands may be chopped off; they may be even done to death -but PRINCIPLE, never. Its nose can never be slit; its hands can never be hopped off; it can never be done to death or placed behind prison bars. Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass, nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron can be retentive of the strength of the conquering Spirit of an Age.

USURY AND CAPITALIST ETHICS.

Had Mrs. Hetty Green, on the occasion of her recent remarkable financial interview been informed that she was clinching the point of a powerful argument of Socialism, the lady would no doubt have been hugely surprised. Yet such was the case. "Never in my life," said she, "have

practised usury, and none know it better than the wealthy men who have had business dealings with me." And proceeding to the proof, she continued, Those to whom I loaned my money got

and Restorations, was that the head three hundred years. Place her in England in the time of Milton. Let her

Would the announcement have been received with the calm acquiescence that was accorded to it the other day? Fat from it! Instead, a simultaneous howl of denunciation and anger would have greeted the statement. Cries of "hypocrite!" "extortioner!" would have been her answer. She might even have stood in danger of life and limb as a Jewess. -Why?

Fortified in her consciousness of not charging more than 6 per cent. interest Mrs. Green can to-day read without a qualm the passages in Exodus and Leviticus thundering against usury; they pass over her head. Could she have done so 207 years ago, when those passages were put into the English form they now wear, in the Jerusalem Chamber of King James' palace? She could not,-Again why?

Because in King James' time usury meant ANY INCREASE on money loaned. Mrs. Hetty Green might have reduced her rate successively from 6 per cent, to 5, to 4, to 3, to 1, to one-tenth of 1 per cent .- she would still, in the code of King James' era, have been a usurer. Not the amount of the increase received for the loan of money, but the bare receipt of ANY increase, made the receiver thereof a taker of usury. And usury, in this strict and uncompromising sense was a serious crime, punishable with heavy fines.

As the city bourgeoisie lifted its head, as guild-trade and later full-fledged raw-boned capitalism stepped upon the stage, all this was gradually changed. The increased need for money at call, requisite, and the head of a Charles is the upgrowth of the systems of banking and credit, the necessity of large capital to launch prospective enterprises-all tended to break down the thousandyear abhorrence of usury-and it was broken down. The rising gentile bourgeois became impelled by his own economic needs to "take a breed of barren metal from his friend," the very crime he had driven the Jews out of England for before, when his economic needs were the other way. From meaning ANY increase on loans, usury became transformed into meaning an "exorbitant increase," by which term it is now defined in the law books, while its former place is filled by the more comfortable every-

day word "interest." So it is that Mrs. Hetty Green can now charge "only 6 per cent." and pat nerself on the back for her non-usurious ness. What was once a crime to the capitalist class became the very breath in its nostrils when economic needs dictated the change. There is no crime today which the capitalist class will not on occasion likewise perpetrate with the unction of sanctity, if only its existence is thereby to be maintained. That is the Socialist argument which Mrs. Green unwittingly clinched the point of.

LET 'EM BE TESTED.

The claim made by what Socialists call "the Capitalist Class Government" that it is not a capitalist class Government; but is the Government of the whole people, can now be easily put to the test by the Unions. The hint is being given free, gratis and for nothing by the railway companies.

Of late there has broken out a positive epidemic of "even-handed justice." Decision after decision has been handed condemning Unions, and planting the condemnation upon laws that were en acted seemingly against capitalists only. For instance, the Sherman anti-Trust law, supposed to be "class legislation" proved to be no class legislation at all, but legislation "for the whole people." The proof was furnished by decisions mulcting Unions for boycotting, the effect of the boycott being shown to be frowned upon by the anti-Trust law. The ommentaries from capitalist press, pulpit and politicians, hailed the decision as an act that demonstrates that our Government is not one of, and for, and by a class, but by, for and of all classes .-So far so good.

Now comes the hint, above referred to as given free, gratis and for nothing by the railroad companies. A law was en acted last year prohibiting railroad companies from owning lands the product of which they transport. The law was intended to prevent the railroads from throwing out of business coal land own ers who did not own railroads, and who, therefore, would have to pay freight for transportation, and be thereby disabled to compete with the coal owned by railroad companies and transported by themselves free of charge. The railroad companies bowed meekly to the law. They sold all their coal lands-to whom? To people disconnected with themselves? They transfered their coal lands, either to their own stockholders, or to the wives, the cousins, the sisters and aunts of the Directors. Now, here is the hint-the Unions are prohibited to boyeott; that is found and declared to be as wrongful as the holding of coal lands by railroad companies. The railroad

loan my money at only 6 per cent." imitation of the roads, transfer the boycott power to their wives, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts. The roads have not been prosecuted for trying to "cheat the gallows," so to speak; seeing that the Government is not a class Government, it can not condemn the Unions for doing what it allows the rail-

> road companies to do. Let the test be made. It will surely enlighten many a head, now steeped in darkness. Whether the head to be enlightened is the head of the Socialist, who viciously insists in saying that the present Government is the Government of a class-the Capitalist Class-against another class-the Working Class: or whether the head to be enlightened will be that of visionaries who deny Socialism-that would be soon found out.

FOOLING WITH DEATH.

At the joint hearing before the Senate and Assembly Committee on Banks in Albany, held on the 18th of this month it was shown that, within four months, twelve banking institutions of New York City alone, having a combined capital of about \$10,000,000, and a combined sur plus of about \$11,000,000, with about 50,000 individual depositors, closed their doors, and thereby jeopardized depositors' money to the extent of over \$100. 000,000. All this in New York City alone. If all the banks that "closed their doors" within four months in all our cities were counted, then the area of devastation would be found larger by many scores of millions. It is just such gigantic catastrophes that reveal structural defects in 'social systems Money and banking are the flowers of the capitalist tree. The tree that can produce such poison flowers, after all these generations of "pruning," "fertilizing," and untold schemes to "keep out vermin" from rotting it-such a tree had better be hewn down and the soil itself plowed over.

Money and banking are the inevitable results of individual production, or the capitalist system. Where production is carried on individually, "Money" (metallie money or its token) becomes a necessary medium of exchange. So long as the area of capitalism is limited, limited also are all its evil results; and the belief arises that the evil is like a' skin disease, and not constitutional In the measure that the area of cap italism extends, the evils are aggravated. One of these is the necessary evil of value-money or metallic money. The original fatal constitutional defect of capitalist society is announced by the high fever and hemorrhages of financial

crises. Socialism demands the abolition of "Money," and, along with it, the abolition of Banks. But as insane as would it be to demand the stoppage of the increasing temperature of a person afflicted with the tubercular baccillus, with out endeavoring to eradicate the baccilli, and heal the wound they have made, just so insane is the notion of stopping "Money" and Banks, as some try to do. or tinkering at Money and Banks as the capitalist class proposes, while leaving intact the individual or capitalism system of production.

Money, as the thing must be understood under capitalism, has two, among other, features:

1. It is a token of labor, presumably performed: 2. It is a token of wealth, or must be

vealth itself. The present financial hemorrhages,

suffered by the body social, proceed from the second feature, which in turn

Socialism needs no money. Sanely constructed society requires only vouchers for service performed. The necessity of the youchers being in themselves articles of value is thereby eliminated. But the omission is not possible until production ceases to be individual and ecomes collective. With Socialist production established, the tubercular baccillus is killed, and the wound from which the hemorrhages flow is healed. Legislative committees that seek to

prevent financial catastrophes, while they strain to uphold individualist production, are gatherings of quacks who listen to quacks.

SUPPORTS THE PEOPLE ONLY.

Comrade Silas Hinkel, of Reading Pa., sends a new subscriber for the Daily People. He says that he himself supports no paper but the Party press, and the reptile capitalist press. "Two Marxian Students," of Newark,

N. J., readers of the Daily People for three years, send a dollar for the Operating Fund. They say that they realize that the hard times must affect the Party press and they promise to help out more in the future. Ten mail subs to the Daily People

the other day. See if you can't add one new reader to the list.

We have some pressing obligations to meet just now, and need every ounce Union declaring a boycott, let individual light work

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

HARK YE AND KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

A transportation worker is one en-1 gaged in the business of transporting passengers and goods. Among those engaged in the industry are locomotive engineers and firemen, hostlers, wipers, roundhouse mechanics, switchmen, denot men, 'car cleaners, conductors, brakemen, porters, trackmen, construction men and all others engaged at a

Economically, all the transportation workers are wage slaves. They are depending on the wages they receive in order to live and propagate their kind, that is, bring into the world and feed and clothe their offspring. For their labor they receive a very small portion of the amount of the wealth they produce-just barely enough to exist, as was said, and the tendency is to make that little less.

The proud and haughty locomotive runner, who, by working long hours every day and who in time must quit on account of either poor eyesight or through his kidneys being jolted to any part of his anatomy but where they should be, has, when he is sent to the human scrap heap, but very little of the \$100 or \$150 per month he had been receiving for a few years. Not for long, for he had been firing for a long time before he was even appointed "extra" runner, and then he was subject to call at any time of the day or night.

After becoming a "regular" he had long and tedious freight hauls more than twelve times a month, when a bed was a luxury. The freight engineer thinks nothing of being out twenty-four to thirty-six hours on some of the Western Pennsylvania lines, and yet he is a union man and has a strong organi-

The steam locomotive is becoming a machine of the past. Electricity as a motive power is becoming better known to scientists every day. When the electric locomotives were rim in the B. & O. tunnel at Baltimore the death knell of the locomotive, "runner" as such was

These machines were driven by direct current motors. The single phase machine was not known at that time, or rather it had not been perfected. The argument against the electric engine at that time was that the excessive cost of copper precluded the possibility of long electric traction hauls, and the point was well taken, for not alone the cost of copper wire but sub-stations for the purpose of converting the current from alternating to direct, but that is all changed now.

Current is now generated at a high voltage at the power station, and is "strapped down" to a lower voltage by the use of a transformer carried on the motor car, entirely doing away with high copper charges, sub-stations (except in a few instances), converting machinery, etc.

The steam locomotive has seen its day; it necessarily follows the locomotive runner becomes unnecessary.

While it might be argued that the steam locomotive is necessary on steep grades in mountainous districts, it may be said in passing that this country contains greater plains area than it does mountainous, but no one can deny that when the steam lines that have changed over to electric power, that they displaced the firemen altogether and reduced the wages of the "runners, were appointed motormen.

The locomotive engineer requires some knowledge to operate his machine so as to get the most out of it. At the best a locomotive is a very inefficient piece of apparatus, while the electric motor shows-in large sizes-an efficiency of perhaps go per cent.

Capitalists are spending thousands of dollars on experiments alone, so it can be safely said, as has been said, that the

steam locomotive has had its day.

Men will be required to operate the electric trains, one man in the cab, not two. What knowledge does he require? The amount that he can acquire in six weeks' time, if he is of ordinary intelligence. His knowledge of the road is of greater importance than his knowledge of the mechanism of his car. though in the trial of Vice-President Smith of the New York Central Railroad, the motorman of a train that was ditched at a curve stated he'd only been over the road four times before he was made "runner" of an electric express train. So we see that even a close acquaintance with the roadbed, curves or bridges is not very essential.

In short, labor that is practically unskilled will be employed to take the place of the steam locomotive "runners."

The locomotive "runner" must take a day off occasionally and spend the time considering his future, for just so soon as a road is changed over the engineers become members of the unskilled classthe common, laboring class, as the lordly skilled men dub their brothers.

Let us see what happened to the en gineers of the "L" roads in New York when the Manhattan Company "changed when the Manhattan Company over." They were broken in as motormen, but conditions became intolerable and a strike was declared. The Brotherhood, or rather, the officers, kicked them out bag and baggage for striking without orders, told them they were not engineers anyway, and their places were taken by scabs who were "broken in" as motormen of six and seven-car trains after making a trip or two over the road, Your time is coming, whether you are running a way freight, an accomodation better off or a limited. Whether you are working on the Eastern, Central or Western railroads, the time is close at hand when you must either take up the controller handle for the throttle at lower pay, or get out of the railroad business.

It remains with you whether you'll be dumped, like a lot of broken parts, on the scrap heap or not. Your salvation lies in Industrial Unionism as exemplified by the only class-conscious necessaries of labor, consequently, low labor organization - the Industrial taxes will send still lower down the Workers of the World

You must learn all you can of this union, for your salvation lies, I repeat. combining with your fellow workers against the conditions which you will shortly find are intolerable, which have of bread costs five cents, his wages must proven in so many instances intolerable to your fellows.

Industrial Unionism teaches that the workers employed in an industry must combine. The Consolidated road, for example, is a combination of many lines. You must combine too. In every city you will find either a local of the Industrial Workers of the World or along your division you will find a member. Secure from him, or write to the headquarters of the union at Chicago for information regarding the organization.

The I. W. W. is an economic organization but it recognizes the fact that political action is necessary if the workers would be free. The Socialist Labor Party is the only class-conscious political organization in the United States to-day. The Party backs to the economic I, W. W. The literature of the Party is valuable to one seeking the light. The Party organ, "The People," Will you be in twenty-four cents? No. is a very "good brush with which to sweep the cobwebs from the brains" of yourself and your fellows. Secure a copy. Read it. It may tell you Labor produces all wealth, and that Labor is entitled to all the wealth produced.

You may read that only by combining with the firemen, mechanics, laborers, conductors and trainmen in general. will yours or any other organization be worth à tinker's curse to Labor. Providence, R. I.

BROOKLYN WORKERS

Maintain Protest Conference in Behalf of Preston and Smith. Last Friday a special meeting of the

Mover-Haywood Protest Conference was held to decide on the future activity of the conference. Letters from Secretary-Treasurer Mills

of the W. F. of M. were read, in which he thinks no Socialist should support he described briefly the steps which have been taken in the Preston and Smith case up to this time. In a second letter he expresses, in the name of this organization, his hearty thanks for the good work done by the Conference in the fortunate members.

of the Workers of Breoklyn."

A short outline of the work done by the conference, as well as a financial report, will be drawn up, printed and sent out to all organizations represented in the conference.

Ninety dollars was forwarded to the Preston-Smith fund. The Conference will in future meet the third Friday of each month.

LARGE COAL MINING INTERESTS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Chicago, Feb. 21.-Consolidation of the large coal mining interests of Illibehalf of the imprisoned comrades, and nois and Indiana for the purpose of tells that the treasury of the W. F. of | regulating the output and upholding M. is nearly depleted by the steady prices, will be effected within three drain upon it by the defence of its un- weeks or a month probably. Two Chicago corporations, the Dering Coal Co It was decided to remain in action to in which the Rock Island and Chicagfinish the agitation of the case of Pres- and Western Illinois Rallroad officials ton and Smith, which was began a short are said to be the principal stockholdcompanies transfered those lands to par- of co-operation that can be given by time ago, as well as to protest against ers, and the O'Gara Coal Co., controlled ties interested in the roads. Let the our friends, Fall not to put your shoul- further outrages against the working by Chicago politicians and New York Unions take the hint. Instead of the der to the wheel. Many hands make class. It was decided to change the name Central officials, are leaders in the enof the Conference to "Protest Conference I terprise,



BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER IONATHAN -Hurrah for free trade! Down with the tax on

UNCLE SAM-Hurrah fiddlesticks! What do you want the tax on sugar lowered for? B. J.-Why indeed? A pretty ques-

tion! Sugar is an important article of diet, a necessity. Now then, if the tax on sugar is high, the price of sugar will be high, and the workingman whose wages are only scanty anyway will not be able to buy the sugar he needs.

U. S .- Suppose the tax on sugar were lowered and thereupon the price of sugar were reduced. Do you know what would then result?

B. J.-Of course I do. We could then pay less for our sugar and save the difference.

U. S .- Nixy. Under capitalism, either the cost of other commodities would be advanced to make up for the difference, or more likely, your wages would be cut. Either way you would be no

B. J.-How does that come about? U. S.-Very simply. Under capitalism the share of wealth that the workingmen enjoy depends upon the law of wages, which you know is regulated by the cost of production, just as with any other merchandise. Lower the cost of the necessaries of labor, and it follows the price of labor will sink proporties ally. Lower taxes, lower the cost of percentage of the share that Labor will keep under this capitalist system, of the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf be five cents; he produces one hundred cents' worth of wealth, out of that he received the five cents for the loaf, and the employer keeps ninety-five cents

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to twenty-five cents because of a tax of twenty cents on it. The cost of labor now becomes twenty-five cents and his wages must rise to that point or he dies. What is the situation? The worker produces one hundred cents, receives twenty-five cents as wages; he is no better off than before because that twenty-five cents can only pay for one loaf, just as the five cents did before. But the employer only keeps seventy-five cents profits, whereas before he made ninetyfive cents. Who paid the taxes, you or he?

B L-He by Tericho!

U, S.-And say that taxation is lowered and the loaf costs only one cent. one cent, one cent will have to be your wages, while the employer will then make ninety-nine cents profits. Are you in either case better off or worse?

B. I. (smiting himself on the forehead)-In no way. Heavens, how those reformers have played me for a sucker! U. S .- No doubt, they have.

B .J .- All their jabber about Labor being crushed by taxes was bunco!

U. S.-Nothing else. By understanding that Labor is robbed in the shop, the voter will devote his energies to vote himself into the possession of the shop; he will not be caught in the trap of the lie that HE pays the taxes; he will not be the cat's-paw for "reformers". and other capitalist swindlers. That is why it is so important to emphasize the fact that, under the capitalist system, Labor does not pay the taxes, but they are paid out of that part of the product of Labor that the working class is robbed of anyhow by the capitalist class.

B. J. (as mad as he can stick)-The first reformer or heeler who talks taxation to me will get his nose punched.

U. S.-Won't do him any harm.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS D. ROGERS WANTED. The Daily and Weekly People is in

receipt of an inquiry as to the present whereabouts of Thomas D. Rogers. He has been in Goldfield, Nevada, around the mines. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a favor upon his mother and sisters, who are anxious to hear from him, by sending the same to The Daily and Weekly People,



pear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WE DO NOT KNOW .-- WHO DOES?

To the Daily and Weekly People: -Comrades, I wish you would let me know through the Letter Box if it is a fact that at the U. M. W. convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Wm. D. Haywood and John Mitchell, the president of the U. M. W., had their photograph taken together hand in hand, after Haywood having made a speech.

Yours for the Revolution, Bernard Kyler. Salt Lake City, Feb. 13.

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN AN ARI-ZONA TOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In compliance with your request to try and increase the subscription list of The Weekly People here, I brought the question before the Section and concluded to subscribe for a bunfile of twenty-five of The Weekly People, also twenty-five of the "Industrial Union Bulletin," and sell them at our street meetings for five cents for the two. If any copies are left over we distribute them as sample numbers to procure subscribers. We are of the opinion that this will work well here and that we will be enabled to increase the circulation of both papers and establish a street sale. J. A. Leach.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 18.

HOW SEATTLE GOES AT IT. To the Daily and Weekly People:-This report of the literature sales of

Section Seattle, S. L. P., shows what can be done, if other sections will folw the example set. During the month of January, 1908,

the receipts for sale of Party literature, including books and pamphlets, totalled \$133.70. \$58.00 was taken at the news stand, and the other \$75.70 was taken by our newsboys who sell Party papers on the streets.

Considering the inciemency of weather during the month, and the scarcity of money among the workers, this is a good showing.

During the same month we sent 40 subscriptions for the Daily and Week-

If some of the more energetic sec tions would adopt this plan of getting the Party's literature on the street on some prominent corner where wage workers congregate. I am sure it would mean more subs, not to speak of the amount of mental dynamite that would

be diffused among the proletariat.

No doubt some members in different Sections scattered over the different States will read this and nod their needs approvingly in appreciation of the work done in Seattle. As a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, let this stand on record as a challenge for some Section to get it and hustle to beat it.

If such results are possible, under the recent panicky conditions, we hope to do still better when conditions are more favorable.

Literature Committee. Section Seattle. Seattle, Wash., Feb. 14.

DO THEY KEEP THEIR "SACRED CONTRACTS"?

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Again has the capitalist class shown its utter disregard for the sacred contract, so dear to the hearts of the Labor Fakir who persists in exclaiming and insisting that "our unibn must keep its contract, as the honor of the union and its officials is at stake."

The locals of the various unions employed in the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad shans have contracts calling for nine hours per day and six days per week. The railroad pested notices giving thirty days' notice that all contracts | talking to the men there. One day 1 null and void on and after March 14. The labor fakirs are crying like McClure' and other pamphlets, in my whipped curs and are arranging trouble

The D. & R. G. R. R. have even shown no regard for their own notice so reposted and have already slashed their slaves down to four hours per day and four days per week. Great is the love of "Brother Capital" for "Brother | ed these at another noon day gather-Labor," and great is the chagrin of the ing, and took four more orders, which I known as "bum." Most of the people pure and simple dupes that "Brother Capital" is so blind to the "identity of sta" by bringing them to the verge n they are all mem-

ng with discontent

[Correspondents who prefer to ap- | moment and is putting forth a splendid propaganda. Let all locals of the Industrial Workers of the World buckle on their armor and get on the firing line to secure the new recruits.

> R. Mackenzie. Denver. Colo. Feb. 18.

A PROTEST FROM SECTION PROVI-DENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-At a special meeting of Section Providence, held on Feb. 16th, 1908, the Letter Box answer to M. A. G. in the Weekly People of 15th inst. was the subject of considerable discussion and the undersigned were elected a committee to draw up an emphatic protest against the publication of letters and other documents to a controversy between the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People on the one on the other hand.

tion of our party press we find that irreparable damage has been done through just such methods of dragging all quarrels into our press.

If no stop is put to such practice it will give more color to the charge, put up by the advocates of a privately owned States, for millions of dollars pass every press, that a party owned press is nothing but a means to keep the organization in a constant turmoil.

We therefore call on the N. E. C. to direct the Editor to keep such out of the columns of The People.

We hope other Sections see the necessity of keeping the columns of our party press free from such quarrels. Henry O'Neil, Herman Keiser, Frank

Miller, Committee. Providence, R. I., Feb. 18.

A GOOD WORK THAT EACH CAN

To the Daily and Weekly People: The Socialist Labor Party man who not even makes an earnest effort to secure a subscriber for the Weekly People or the Daily, is most signally falling to do his duty to his class. It is a mighty poor revolutionist who cannot now and then secure at least one subscriber. Are we too timid to approach our fellow-workers in the shop, explain to them what our paper is, by whom it is owned and managed. why it is published and why THEY and WE should read, study and support it? If we are, I wonder how we are ever to screw up courage enough to tackle the problem of revolution,

I have sent in sixteen annual and four six months subscriptions for the Weekly People in the last year, besides about a dozen to the Industrial Union Bulletin. I have been able to pick these up by watching opportunities; and I want to urge upon our comrades who have been resting so long in this regard that the duty to find subscribers for our paper cannot be shirked without gullt to the shirker.

The Socialist Labor Party man who shrinks this duty is almost as bad as the capitalist shirker who shirks his share of work in the field of industry

When we consider the work being done by such comrades as Karl Starkenberg of Fairbanks, Alaska; Chs. bell who have recently served a term of imprisonment in a Democratic city, jailed by liberty loving and Trust hating Democrats: Fred. Brown of Cleveland, and the active hustlers of Cincinnati, O., and others, how can we fore been driven to such dire straits. fail to feel impelled and spurred on to do our just share of this work?

Shall we permit it to be said by its be something unthinkable. S. L. P .ism should be synonymous with indomitable energy and incessant activ-

There are many ways of making our self useful in the work of propaganda For instance, of late I have been stopping in at the noon hour in the working rooms of the National Casket Comnany at 11th and Marazine streets and had six little booklets / "Socialism by pocket when I walked in. I talked with the boys a while in as easy and pleasant way as possible, and sold all my books. Then I went down stairs to the first floor, found another bunch of young men and got their orders for six more of the little books. I deliverhave since delivered.

At 14th and Main streets I stopped twice at the noon hour and sold eight nore books, and got an interested and sympathetic hearing

I am mentioning this for the purpose Local 125 has grasped the psychological of stimulating others to get into the in the various factories.

harness and work. If we all get busy remembering we owe a duty to our class that we can discharge in no other way, and devote the odd moments we can find to this work, we should be able to sell 2,000 booklets a week regularly and run up the subscription list of the Weekly People to at least 300 a week.

I hope I shall some day be able to report that we have converted the men in the above mentioned coffin works from makers of coffins into grave diggers of capitalism. Every new subscriber for the Weekly People means a spade full of earth dug for the grave of capitalism and an added nail in its

Fall to, comrades. Jas. H. Arnold. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.

WHY THEY ARE SILENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-We all are familiar with the attitude of the average boy who has to pass through a dark and gloomy forest: the greater is his fear the louder he will whistle. A similar attitude has been struck by our daily press. It never mentions anything of the fact that thousands of workers have been laid off or dishand, and the Secretary of the I. W. W. charged during the present industrial crisis, but whenever anything transpires In our efforts to increase the circula- that looks like a picking up, it booms such isolated occurrences beyond measure to create the impression that there is no crisis in existence

> True enough, this city prides itself as being one of the richest, if not the very richest, city of its size in the United month through its hanks and insurance companies. And we have, according to teaching of the press, a number of "captains of industry."

> Naturally, the press is nothing but the mouthpiece of those "captains of industry," though many workmen, to their own undoing, support it with their hardearned pennies. This press has greatest reason for carrying on a conspiracy of silence, else their dupes would find out too soon that the much heralded "captains of industry" are worse than nonentities, for a more confounded mess could hardly have been brought about by the most pronounced simpleton.

The sad fact is, that business is not picking up at this place, but men are still laid off, and to what a degree destitution and starvation has already set in, a few facts will show.

In front of the church at corner of Main and Talcott streets I noticed tonight a big blackboard, on which was the announcement, "Bean Supper, to Cents." Indeed, if churches deem it necessary to offer meals to the hungry, prevailing conditions must be desperate; yet how many are there who have in their earthly possession the necessary ten cents?

That there is a number of these unfortunates who have not even ten cents anymore, though living in the "richest city of the country," the enclosed clipping demonstrates.

Fred. Fellermann. Hartford, Conn., February 13.

(Enclosure.)

A city affords no sadder spectacle than that of a "bread line." Title & Rich, the Asylum street clothiers, realizing that there are many hungry people in this city, decided a few days ago to provide hot coffee and a loaf of bread for all who would apply at the rear door of their store at 7:30 o'clock each night until further notice. Last night saw the inauguration of this plan, and there were between 400 and 500 men and women in line Fully a score of others were provided for in the store. Many of those in line, and particularly those who went into the store, had never be-

To every person who applied was given a cup of coffee and a loaf of bread, and a noticeable thing was that while enemies that the S. L. P. is dying of the coffee was eagerly taken the bread inertia? An inert party man should was tucked away under a coat or shawl to be taken home and shared with those who were suffering there. Two large washboilers of coffee were distributed. The firm had believed that one boilerful would supply the needs of those who would apply, but before the first hour it was found that it would take at least another.

> A woman, apparently about seventy years old, stood in line for nearly an hour before some one in charge of the distribution discovered her. She was taken around into the front part of the store and her wants supplied there. It was the first time in her life that poverty had pinched her so hard.

The distribution started at 7:30 and until 8:50 there was a close line of people passing the point of distribution. A noticeable feature of the affair was the absence of that type of unfortunate or the curtailment of operating forces lans,

ST. ND BY YOUR GUNS. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

A little more than two months ago I met a member of the Socialist Party in Pueblo, and our conversation turned upon the immigration question. The writer made it known that he did not favor stopping the immigration of Asiatics or of wage workers of any nationality. Upon hearing what I had to say he replied: "All you S. L. P. men are alike. But let me tell you the feel- March 7, and containing the address would have been to do what Pequer ing against the Asiatics on the Pacific coast is strong. Now to tell the workingmen that they should not hate the ary by the National Executive Committee Jananese or Chinese would be all they won't believe you and won't listen that issue, would be premature.- Everyto you. Therefore I say if we can gain a number of tes by not antagonizing their prejudices the Socialist party will be that much better off." .

have always practised double-dealing! People will publish them. If you think that you can gain votes by using capitalist chicanery you will come out of that dream and curse even the name Socialist. For if you are merely fishing for votes, the capitalists will take twenty tricks to your one, and

If there are others of the same mind as my acquaintance who think as he does, let me show what is now under way by the capitalist interests, which also bid for the unreasoning and prejudiced wage workers' votes. In Denver two weeks ago there was launched an Asiatic Exclusion League. In Pueblo there was called a meeting by the Trades and Labor Assembly for the purpose of arranging for a public meeting to form an Exclusion League in this city. What will be the basis of appeal that these leagues will make for workingmen's votes and support? Let me quote a whereas adopted in a resolution by the Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly:

"Whereas. In the cities of the Pacific thousands of our American workingmen are walking the streets hungry and out of work through their displacement by Asiatic labor." This resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Assembly held on the night of the 5th of the month.

A public meeting was held on the night of Feb. 10th, which the writer attended. There was an audience of about 400 present. The working class was in overwhelming majority. There were three speakers. Two of them said nothing about the subject, but rambled into the realm of state politics. The other laid all the ills of society to Asiatic immigration. This fellow's whining about the Japs taking white men's tobs did not arouse any enthusiasm from the audience.

A member of the Socialist Party spoke against the movement, and the writer secured the floor and held it for twenty minutes. .

My twenty minute talk was divided into four parts: immigration and competition for jobs: the insecurity of the life of the wage-workers while at their labor; the treatment of the wageworkers by the political government; and the division of the wealth in the manufacturing industries for the year 1907.

I succeeded in making the point clear to the audience that, not the Japanese laborers, but our own employing class ies In showing ther that 21,813 wage-workers engaged in the manufacturing industries of Colorado produced in the year 1907 \$100,-143,999 and only received in wages \$15,1000,365, and that the difference of \$85,000,000,000 went into the pockets of the employing class, and that this was why to-day the wage-workers are jobless; why they are visiting soup kitchens and are largely dependent on charity, and also why a few of them think they are Japanese-haters. I

then showed that the whole union movement must be re-organized and reconstructed and that we workingmen in Pueblo must become an integral part of the Industrial Workers of the World, and then we would come into When I had finished speaking it was

plainly evident that I had won the sympathy of the audience. Immediately one Harry W. Fex. me-too-Socialist, arose and in a senseless harangue and a windy talk endeavored to counteract what the writer had said, and made a metion that an Exclusion League be formed. When a rising vote was call ed for about 40 of those present voted in the affirmative and when the year were called for only about 12 stood up. When it came to signing their names, barely a baker's dezen responded. Only showed indications of having seen better this and nothing more materialized days, and it was easly realized that no with all the prestige the pure and simsmall percentage of them were men who plers are supposed to have, and with had been forced out of good or fair the aid of the corrupt element can and positions by the shutting down of shops, | do secure from the capitalist politic-Chas, Rogers.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 11.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS

H. J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—The special tion. But, suppose society had done so? issue of the Weekly, announced for Well, if society had done so, the result "Marx or Mallock," will also contain said- "to decree universal mediocrity." the Unity Resolution adopted last Januof the Socialist Labor Party. To pubthing in season.

E. L., NEWARK, N. J.-The issuing of a call for funds to publish the iniquity On hearing this from a so-called against a member by the officers of his Socialist I could hardly suppress a union would be unwise. There are now sneer, but rather than leave him at too many calls for funds. Furnish the once, I replied: "The capitalist parties facts. If properly authenticated The

E. J. E. LOUISVILLE, KY .- Craft autonomy is the inevitable result of craft conceit. Haywood's speeches are in line with the printed utterance of the can, therefore, not be answered now. W. F. of M. officers which he signs to you wil never gain the confidence of the effect that his mining industry is the wage workers." With this I left "the stepping-stone to civilization." No Industrialism in that utterance. It is genuine craft arrogance, which leads to craft autonomy and all the ills that that

> S. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y .- This office is not aware of any law whereby an alien not two years in the country can be deported, if convicted of a felonious assault upon an individual. If any one who reads these lines has fuller information it shall be thankfully received.

O. R., PLAINFIELD, N. J .- One can not be both a criminal and a Socialist. The source of capitalism is crime. But capitalism means the continuance of the crime for the crime's sake. The man who finds himself a capitalist and would want to see Socialism, is an exception. That exception finds itself in a predica- opportunities ample, the conflict of inment. To continue its capitalism is to continue the exploitation of Labor. To fleet a conflict of "principles." discontinue its capitalism, before Labor day is past. The conflict of material inhas pulled itself together and so long as Labor upholds capitalism, would be to pauperize himself and be kicked about like-a wage slave. What the exceptions we know of do is to continue capitalism. and use as much of the proceeds as possible to knock it down by helping to enlighten Labor.

"PROLETAIRE," PROVIDENCE, R. L.-The experience of this office is that it is hated by certain elements in the measure that this office is found by them to be right, and the lances they shy at it are shivered to pieces. No wonder such clements make ridiculous exhibitions of themselves. It is so every-

W. A. S., LAWRENCE, MASS .- Ignorance is no excuse; it is not even an extenuating circumstance on the part of a man who sets himself up as a teacher. The parson in question can not be held free from blame for not knowing the condition of the workers

"SINGLE-TAXER - LIMITED," NEW PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; F. C., YORK .- It is idle to speculate whether ciety could not from the start have parcelled out the land equally and de- H., READING, PA.; A. B., ERIE, PA.; favor of the contemplated unification vised a means by which no land monopoly E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; PRESS of the two parties, provided that we could have come about." Mere idle COMMITTEE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; speculation. Society didn't do that. W. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Matter That's all that is practical for considera- received.

A, J. DENVER, COLO.-Within a ra dius of 20 miles from the City Hall of right if they would believe you, but lish anything else upon this subject, in New York the Italian-born population numbers about 170,000. This is larger than the population of Venice or Bologna.

> S. A., LAWRENCE, MASS .- This office is not acquainted with the "Tales" of Maria Edgeworth, and can find nobody who is. Soon as we know shall inform you whether the work is proper reading for children.

> A. R., PHOENIX, B. C .- Now to your last question-

In moving some of our scrap-books and files have been mislaid. Your question The following Letter-Box call, put in for your benefit, may bring help.

TO WHOM. IT MAY CONCERN .- A copy of the "Wall Street Journal" is wanted containing the passage to the effect that Gompers's unions are the bulwark of capitalist society.

F. R., CHICAGO, ILL.-The better the heart the more mischief it does it the intellect lags behind. Improve the intellect. Only a well-stored intellect can furnish a good heart with the opportunity to bestow its bounties. Organize I. F. M., DENVER, COLO.-Fail not soundly, politically and economically. to write the review on "As to Politics." The "paternal organization" is a result, not a cause.

> A. L. B., BUTTE, MONT.-Laws reflect, they do not anticipate conditions. The Constitution of the United States reflects the conditions of the times when that document was framed. In those days, capitalism being in its infancy and terests, born of competition, did not reterests among capitalists has become such that the reflected "principles" clash on all sides. Hence the contradictory decisions of the Courts. To-day the act of rendering a decision proceeds upon the plan of drawing out of the Constitution and Laws, as out of a juggler's hat, any "principle" that suits the interest which has the strongest material pull.-It follows that vain is, to-day, the search after any "broad principle which underlies all decisions"-unless that "broad principle" be the principle of "pull."

> B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O .- Individual letters on Unity can not yet be published. They would swamp the paper. Organizations and papers alone can be given space at this season

> H. B., NEW YORK; F. T., COLLINS-VILLE, ILL.; J. A. B., PATERSON, N. J.; A. L., LECHENER, IDA.; T. W., KINGSTON, N. Y.; A. W., CHICAGO, ILL, B. B., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; E. W. DETROIT, MICH.; F. D., KEELER, CAL; V. K., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. C. CLEVELAND, O.; V. H. M., TACOMA, WASH.; R. M., DENVER, COLO.; S

(In this column, and under the above head, will be reproduced the official acts taken by the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party organizations on the Unity Resolutions, adopted by the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., at its semi-annual session, January 5-8 of this year, and also extracts, without comment, from S. L. P., S. P., and other papers, on the said

[From the Paris, France, "Le Socialiste." Feb. 9.1

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, "desiring to free the Socialist Labor Party in the eyes of the Working Class of America and of the Interbers to meet with a like committee considering means to realize the unity | Socialist forces of these United States. of the two factions. It is a praise-

worthy attempt, and well worthy of

[From California State Executive Committee, (S. L. P.) Feb. 12.]

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the California State Executive Committee: Resolved. That we, the California

State Executive Committee, of the Socialist Labor Party, express our approval of the resolution of the National Executive Committee, of the Social- this question submitted to a referenist Labor Party, passed at its semiannual meeting, held on January 7. 1908, at New York City, in standing for an effort to hold a Unity Conference with a committee elected by the national Proletariat, of its seeming Socialist Party. According to the opinshare of responsibility for the divided, ion of this committee, the Socialist demoralized and retarted state of the Party should be asked to recede from Movement in that country," has re- their pesition of State Autonomy and quested the Socialist Party of America agree to recognize the importance of to appoint a committee of seven mem- the economic organization on Socialist state autonomy," and there is not lines. With these simple recognitions, much assurance that these matters from its own ranks, for the purpose of we see no difficulties of uniting the would not be brought into a National

For the California State Executive

Louis C. Haller, Sec'y.

Committee, S. L. P.,

From Hancock, Mich., "Wage-Slave" (S. P.) Feb. 14.7

It should seem as there ought not to be much hesitation in realizing the advantages to our movement in having all the Socialst forces marshalled under one political banner, and that if nothing else should bring us to our senses, the ridicule that is heaped upon us in the capitalist press ought to be sufficlent. That is the way it strikes us in this office, and so we express ourselves both in our Finnish and in our English publications.

We are very much confirmed in this position by reading the arguments against unting with the S. L. P. that are to be met with in some quarters in our own party press. They may be summarized as follows-

That the S. L. P. have been in the nest "a disturbing element." .

We are very much inclined to think that the S. L. P. have been a disturbing element, and that it is a good thing for our party that they have We are inclined to think that the debt we owe them, for keeping our movement out of the bogs and quagmires of Opportunism, is very great.

From Faribault, Minn., "Referendum," (Ind.) Feb. 15.7

If the Socialist Labor Party sees at to fuse itself with the Sam Gompers Civic Federation "Socialist," alias Secial Democrat, alias Public Ownership pure and simple political bourgeois erganization, let it: but one thing it can't do-it can not fuse Socialism or Industrialism with the lie that the interests of the working class and the interests of the employing class are idertica:

From Section New Bedford, Mass., (S. L. P.) Feb. 17.1

323 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford Mass. Feb. 17, 1968.

Mr. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, pro tem, S. L. P., Dear Cemrade:-

At a regular meeting of Section New Bedford, S. L. P., held on February 3d. it was unanimously voted to enderse the action of the National Executive Committee for its endeavor to unite the Secialist forces: and it was further resolved to express our great desire that Unity be accomplished on the basis of International Socialism.

> Fraternally submitted, Joao Claudino, organizer

[V. Berger, Wisconsin National Committeeman, S. P., Worker, (S.

P.) Feb. 22.] I am absolutely opposed to so-called "Unity Conventions," fusion confer-

ences, or pow-wows of any kind. . . . The leaders of the S. L. P. will slinply reiterate their old hackneyed phrases against the Federation of Labor and "craft unlenism." And they will also preach in favor of a monepoly press, that is, in favor of giving the Party Pope or Party Cardinals a mo-

[M. Hillquit, N. Y. National Committeeman, S. P., in Worker, (S. P.) Feb. 22.1

nopoly of the party paper and shutting

out all other opinions.

I wish to state that I am fully is conditions involving a change in our party principles or tactics attach te the prepesed union, and that the comrades of the S. L. P. are willing to consolidate with us upon the general basis of principles and tactics established by the International Socialist Movement, leaving the concrete lasues and details to be formulated by a feint national convention, in which the comrades of the S. L. P. shall be entitled to the same proportionate representation as the members of our party.

[Pennsylvania National Committeeman Schwartz (S. P.) in Worker, Feb. 22.1

Fer nearly two years certain lecals of the Socialist Party have passed reselutions calling "for unity with S. L.P." and not one of these resolutions received sufficient endorsement to have dum vote. To my mind it assesses from these facts that the rank and file, i. e., the great majority, are either indifferent to this question, or don't want unity with the S. L. P. It is also a well known fact that wherever "Unity Conferences" have been held with the latter erganization, it insisted upon a "party-owned press," endersing the I. W. W. and the "abolition of

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL /

to work of campaign in Ohio. Filed,

From Hoquiam, Wash., sending

money for International Bureau assess-

ment and inquiring about charter;

From Haecker, Milwaukee, Wis., re

questing advice. Referred to Com-

mittee to consider same and bring in

recommendation. Lechner elected to

From Kihn, stating inability to at-

tend meetings of Sub-Committee on

"that secretary be instructed to call

Wednesday in March, providing he re-

ceives information from Hanlon and

Hall that they have succeeded in free-

ing themselves for that date." Carried

From Br. 138, W. S. and D. B. Fund,

Belmont, N. J., sending \$5.00 in answer

From Br. 32, W. S. and D. B. Buf-

falo, stating inability to render any

From Br. 210, W. S and D. B. Allen-

From Gilhaus, San Francisco, stat-

ing that S. P. in Sacramento is in

favor of unity, and giving general in-

From section Goldfield, Nev., send-

From Newport News, Va., sending

noney for International Bureau assess

ment and nominating seat for National

From Niobrara, Neb., (member of S

From section Omaha, Neb., giving

From following members accepting

nomination on Building committee.

Harkow, Kihn, Hammer, Hanlon,

Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Or

previous meeting which provides that

the Building committee consist of five

members, that same be changed to read

Moved by Lechner, seconded by Hall

"that the above six members be elected

to act on Bullding committee," Carried.

From Tellermann, Hartford, Conn.,

sending money for International Bu-

reau assessment, and stating that Her-

mann Klowansky, alias Herbert Klay-

ans, has been expelled for using the

From Eureka, Cal., sending money

From Los Angeles, Cal., sending re-

From Olive M. Johnson, N. E. C.

From Portland, Ore., sending money

From Sweeney, Boston, stating that

From New Bedford, Mass., endorsing

Party for pecuniary gain. Filed,

"that we reconsider motton of

account of work done there. Filed.

P.) inquiring how to join S. L. P. An-

ing resolutions in favor of Unity. Filed.

town, Pa., sending \$5.00 on appeal.

financial aid at present. Filed.

to appeal of N. E. C.

formation. Filed.

Convention, Filed.

swered and filed.

Schwartz and Ball.

six mambers " Carried

ange.

Filed.

same will be sent shortly.

act as such a committee.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

TEE. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary protem 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,

412 Wellington Road, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice-For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are

first and 3rd Wednesday but could attend on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays if not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m. meeting nights can be changed. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Hall.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Submmittee was held on Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1908, at 28 City Hall Place. Members present: Lechner, Brauckmann, Orange, Hammer, Hall, Hanlon, Ball and Rosenberg. Absent: Wegener, Malmberg, Schwarz, Archer, Zimmermann and Kihn. Zimmermann and Kihn excused, Orange elected chairman. The secretary read the financial re-

port as follows: Week ending Feb. 8th, Income \$82.86,

Expenditures \$45.45; week ending Feb. 15th, Income \$83.05, Expenses \$33.15.

Comrade Hanlon brought up the matter in reference to a letter box answer, M. A. G., Herrin, Ill., which appeared in the Sunday People of Feb. 9th, stating that he had been requested by A. S. Brown as a Sub-Committee member to bring the matter up in the Sub-Committee, Brown claiming that he was informed by Justus Ebert that De Leon was in the habit of inserting netitious answers in the letter-box column and that he (Brown) believed the Letter-box answer in question to be a fictitious one. On motion by Hanlon, seconded by Rosenberg, the matter was taken up, and De Leon having been

summoned and being present, said that as to Brown's statement that he did not believe that there was any such letter from M. A. G., Herrin, Ill., the charge was a reckless one, seeing that the promise made in the Letter-box answer to publish M. A. G.'s letter in full was intrinsic evidence of genuinenees as its publication since has proved. As to Ebert's charge that De Leon was in the habit of answering fictitious letters, De Leon stated that an amusing charge which he was familiar with from the foes of The People. He stated that the charge being now repeated by Ebert was or a shortly before. De Leon stated that Ebert had been long enough on The

for International Bureau assessment. siece with Ebert's conduct since his disconnection from The People, and solutions in favor of Unity. Filed. member from California, making nomi-People to know that the charge was nations for members of Unity conferuntrue; that the mail that came into ence. Filed the office when he. De Leon, was known to be in town, was much too for International Bureau assessment. large to answer in the Letter-box: that the day devoted by him to the Letter-Hayes of Leominster, Mass, has been box was one of the hardest to him elected as a member at large and givowing to the number of questions, the diversity of the fields they covered, and ing information. Filed. the necessity to make a selection, many action of N. E. C. on Unity resolution remaining unanswered for lack of time

and space, and that only the impor-

ject of importance, like this. De Leon

then produced the original of the M.

Rogers, Cal., giving information re-

From Cal. S. E. C., regarding diffi-

From Section N. Y., requesting copy

of Bohn's resignation as National Sec-

retary. Moved by Ball, seconded by

Brauckmann "that request be grant-

From Davis, Chicago, Ill., stating

that G. A. Jenning has been elected as

N. E. C. member for Illinois; sending

money for International Congress As-

sessment, and stating that they con-

template sending Pierson through the

state, besides other information. Filed

ing nominations for National Secre-

work done to increase circulation of

Weekly People and agitation. Filed.

From Frayne, Cincinnati, O., sending

money for International Bureau As-

From Brearcliff, Seattle, Wash., mak-

giving information 'regarding

culties in getting on ballot in the state,

also sending financial report. Filed.

committee meeting,

ington. Filed.

ed." Carrried.

tance of the Letter-box as a feature From Claveland, O., requesting list of sections and addresses of organof The People made him buckle to the izers, and giving encouraging informatask. De Leon also stated that, now tion regarding local conditions. Atand then, there was a fictitious letter answered in the Letter-box, but in all tended to and filed. such exceptional instances the answers

From Campbell, Roanoke, Va. statcould mislead no one, it was obvious, ing that he has addressed several pure as when he would have a Letter-box | and simple unions on the Industrial answer in German to "Genosse Volks- Workers of the World, and that he Ala., shortly. Filed. that never was that done on any sub-

From section Yonkers requesting information regarding various matters. A. G. letter, which is from M. A. Gur-Secretary instructed to answer

ley, Herrin, Ill. and which appeared The National Secretary reported having written to nominees for Nain full in The People on the day of the tional Secretary, and National Unity Conference in regard to their accept-Correspondence: From McCormick, ing the nominations. No further business on hand, the garding affairs in the state of Wash-

meeting adjourned. Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of New York State Executive Committee was held on Friday, Feb. 21st, at headquarters. 28 City Hall Place. Present: Moren, Ebert, Moonelis, Kuhn and Olpp, the

pest being chairman." Minutes of previous meeting adopted

as read. Ehert asked that he be excused from ast regular meeting and special meetng. Motion to grant same carried. Communications: From Section New

York as to the loss of forty-nine stamps which occurred during the last two years. Motion to grant same and request of N. E. C. to replace same.

From Minick, L. I., application of C. A. Berg to become a member at large. Motion to admit carried. From Troy, N. Y., submitting name

of available candidates for State ticket. Motion to receive and submit names to State Convention carried.

Report of Secretary of Correspondence Bureau having communicated From Onio S. E. C., sending circu- with Comrade Beldner as to becoming second, the day, third, the year,

lar sent to sections in State pertaining a member at large; also notified members as to necessary arrangements for notaries' papers. Motion to endorse carried.

> Motion to elect a committee of two to report to State Convention.

Motion to recommend to State Con man is called a robber. vention to increase the membership of State Committee to nine and include Westchester County from which to make nominations.

Fred. A. Olpp, Secretary.

LOYAL LEGION.

The following are the cash payments by those who adopted the suggestion, made last November by comrade William McCormick, of Rogers, Cal., of paying next Sub-Committee meeting for 2nd one dollar a month to the support of the

Party Press: Mrs. A. B. Teuroff, New York \$1.00 Elizabeth G. Flynn, " 1.00 Geo. Anderson, Denver, Colo... 4.00 P. Vetter, Youngstown, O.... 12.00 E. R. Markley, " " 1.00 Mrs. Covert, " " 3.00 Mrs. Covert, " E. L. Covert, " " 1.00 W. Garrity, Akron, O. 3.00 J. E. Setiger, Hamilton, O. ... 1.00 G. Reichenbach, Rockville, Vt. .50 A. Orange, New York...... 2.00 B. Jenson, Bullfrog, Nev. 4.00 B. Jenson, Bullfrog, Nev. T. McDermott, San Francisco,

Cal. 5.00 G. A. Maves, Toronto, Can. .. 1.00 B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa. ... 4.00 H. A. Brandborg, Logan, Mont. 4.00 Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal. 1.00 H. Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass. 3.00 G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn. 12.00

Total.....\$63.50

OPERATING FUND.

For the week ending February 21st we received \$20.73 to the Operating Fund. Realizing that at all hazards we must have a press representative of the Movement our friends give support to this fund, but of late the contributions have not been anything like equal to the need. If the Party press had the support that we think it possible for our friends to produce in subscriptions, we could do away with this call, but unfortunately the subs are not forthcoming in sufficient number, and we are rejuctantly compelled to continue the fund. Just now we are confronted with some big bills that must be met and if you can help out we ask that you do it now.

Sozialistische Liedertafel

Milwaukee, Wis.\$ 5.00 W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 210, Allentown, Pa. W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 67. Pittsburg, Pa. 1.00 A. E. Safford, Guilford, Me. 2.98 G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn. J. Brannigan, Newark N. J. .50 F. Kelly. J. Larson, New Haven, Conn. H. Tryon, Denver, Colo, ... E. Paul, Vancouver, B. C.

proceeds of card party ... Total \$ 20.73 Previously acknowledged 1,763.14

Section Milwaukee, part

Grand total\$1,783.87 Note-In last week's report H. Bol ton, Phila., Pa., was credited with a contribution of \$2.00; should have read \$1.00. The total was not affected.

MILWAUKEE COMMUNE CELEBRA-TION.

Party, will celebrate the Paris Commune on SUNDAY, March 8, at Bohemian Turn Hall, corner of Twelfth and Vine streets. The principal feature of the programme will be living pictures. Speeches will be made in English and German. A ball will be held in the evening. Admission ten cents; after six o'clock, evening, twenty-five cents.

CHICAGO COMMUNE FESTIVAL.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., is arranging to hold a Commune Festival on Sunday, March 15, at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western aves., Chicago, Ill. The affair will begin at 3 p. m. with concert and vaudeville features. After these there will be an appropriate half-hour speech on the "Lessons of the Paris Commune." The rest of the evening will be devoted to a Ball and Fair. Good dance music will be provided and everything possible done to make the Festival a success. The section needs a Canvassers' Fund. The proceeds of this entertainment will be given for that purpose, Admission will be only 25 cents, with wardrobe free. Those wishing to donate some articles to the Fair please send same to H. J. Friedman, 876 Grand ave., who will acknowledge receipt. Watch this column for details of program. Readers of Daily and Weekly People, help us to make this affair successful. Entertainment Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the menth,

DE LEON DEBATE,

(Continued from page 1.)

than 24 hours together. The green goods business requires, besides a quick mind, light fingers. Yet the green-goods

"Labor we define as the effort to produce more wealth; and only that effort which materializes in value where none was before, only that is labor. And the capitalist does none of it.

"Mr. Dobson charged Socialism with many calamities to society, should it come into power. One was that money would cease to be. When production is individualistic, value money is necessary. Time vouchers, slips of paper 'will do just as well when production is collective. The fault with the whole Green back movement was that it wanted Socialist money before it had Socialist production.

"Another calamity was that factories would close. Why, that is, just what is happening now under capitalism. Out of 31 tin-plate plants, 28 are closed down now, as was stated last week on the floor of Congress. Socialism on the contrary, will open up the factories. Today no capitalist will produce except with a profit in sight. To get a profit, he must have a high price; for a high price he must have a low supply. Hence he deliberately shuts down his factory and prevents production if there is no gain in sight for him. The coal barons every fall limit the output of coal, so that they may have high profits while people are freezing. Peaches are thrown into Raritan Bay, muskmelons are cast away on the Jersey coast, to lower the supply and raise the price. This is the inevitable result of capitalist production for profit. Under Socialism production will be not for profit but for use, and there will be no reason to curtail the output.

"Mr. Dobson said that Socialism threatened our national existence. It is threatened now under capitalism. Fully one-fifth of the soil of the United States is owned by European syndicates, by heiresses who have surrendered their right to foreign nobles, or to others who are virtually foreigners, who have summer castles in Scotland, their winter palaces in Florence, and their in-between lodges in Switzerland

"Mr. Dobson said Socialists don't agree, that the reformers must reform themselves. Every time Socialists meet in argument, they are reforming them selves. They are uniting on sound principles, soon to descend like a torrent on the heads of those who stand in the way."

De Leon having finished dissecting Dobson's argument to the great delight of the large audience, proceeded to build up the case of Socialism. He showed that man was a tool-using animal, and as the tool improved, man's status improved. Just as early man was helpless at the foot of nature, who afflicted him with drought and floods, heat and cold, so man was now helpless at the foot of the capitalist class who own the tools of production which the race needs to live by. "The tool of production is the necessary adjunct to man, and Socialism demands that it shall be the property of man."

De Leon's time being up, Dobsou resumed for rebuttal. He sprung a new argument which he said he had purposely ignored before, and now claimed that to the inventor was due the great increase in the efficiency of the machine, and therefore to the inventor the inwho ran the machine. If it were not for the inventor, man would still be in the stage of cannibalism. He quoted Blatchford against Marx to show that The inventor was worth more than other men. Ordinary men were figuratively speaking, mules in a treadmill. They needed the genius of the inventor to uplift them. They were nor their own uplifters, but society uplifted them.

He then shifted his ground again and claimed that the owner of the machine was entitled to all it produced above what the laborer unaided could do. When men left the land and went to the city, they needed the managerial ability of the capitalist to increase wages and allow population to spread till we arived at the comparative wealth and affluence of to-day. Inequality must always exist. Capitalism had play ed an important part in civilization, as civilization was a matter of production. Wipe out the capitalist and where would we be! He did not answer the question put to him by De Leon, namely, What work does the capitalist do?: nor did he answer the further question. If Labor does not determine value, what does? De Leon was then given the floor, as

President Breithut of the Philosophical Society, who acted as chairman said, to "pulverize" Mr. Dobson.

"I don't have to pulverize Mr. Dobson," he said. "He has done it himself. His main argument was that the inventor was entitled to the increased wealth produced. But if man is the product of society, as Mr. Dobson correcty/stated, then the inventor he him-

"If Mr. Dobson will hunt up the-history of inventors, be will find that not one of them was able to profit by his capitalism. Whitney, Arkwright, Demp-

self a product of society. [Applause.]

invention. It was stolen from him by sey-all were either robbed outright, or had to sell their inventions to the cap italist class, not having the money themselves to float it. It is nonsense to say that under capitalism the inven tor gets the benefit of his invention.

"Capitalism is based on robbery. Mr. Dobson says: 'When the people left the land and went to the cities'! When did they leave the land? Did they suddenly concerve a dislike for country air, and a liking for the air of the city? They left when they were taken by the nape of the neck and kicked out-ex propriated by the landlords. The pages of history are eloquent on that."

The "original accumulation" of the capitalist was taken up and exposed, with conspicuous examples, to be the result of fraud or downright robbery. The average workman produced in a year \$2,300 worth of values. The average wages were \$400. Hence the worker was skinned out of all but 17 per cent of what he produced and consequently capitalism was a system of robbery.

In Dobson's last ten minutes he tried to prove that labor did not determine value, but that demand did, which was promptly knocked out by De Leon in his closing. No formal vote was taken, but from the cheers and applause amid which the exponent of Socialism closed. it was evident that Progress had carried the day.

AS TO UNITY.

(Continued from page 5.)

Unity Confernce. . . . I submit that if there is anything to unify with that a proposal should come from the rank and file of the S. L. P. if there is any left, and I insist that the rank and file of our party should signify its willingness to "confer," which, judging from the lack of endorsements "unity resolutions" received it has not shown. I for one will not shoulder the responsibility of the possibility of throwing the party in strife and which may end in a "spit." I hope therefore that this motion is defeated, and let rank and file express its will upon this question.

From New Yorker Volkszeitung (S. P.) Feb. 13. Repert on N. J. State Committee, S. P.1

At its last meeting the New Jersey State Committee decided by a large majority, against unity with the S. L. P. and instructed its delegates to the national convention to act and vote in conformity with this decision. The S. L. P. members are to be invited to join the S. P. as individuals.

'IFrom "Worker" (S. P.) Feb. 15. Motion of National Committeeman Van Brook, S. P., La.]

I move you that the Socialist Party stand firmly against any compromise of principle or fusion or alliance with any other party at present or in the future, and ignore the fact that members of other parties are or may be called Socialists; but that the Socialist Party gladly invite all those who believe in its principles to become affiliated members.

DETROIT LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in Detroit has free lectures every SUNDAY afternoon, 8 o'clock, at Room 11, Avenue upon a good book is never wasted. circulation of the official organ of the Theatre Building. We have arranged the following course:

Sunday, March 1. - The Industrial Workers of the World versus the American Federation of Labor.-John Kortan. Sunday, March 8 .- The Socialist Labor Party .- L. M. Cunningham.

Sunday, March 17 .- Celebrating of the

OFFICERS OF SECTION ST. PAUL. The following are the officers of Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party: Math. J. Cikanek, Organizer; Herbert Johnson, Recording Sec.; H. Carstenson, Financial Sec.; Samuel Johnson, Treasurer; George J. Sherwood, Weekly People Agent; N. J. Peterson, Frank Carstenson, Auditing Committee; E. Constant, M. J. Cikanek, N. J. Peterson. Grievance Committee: Robert Peterson, Frank Carstenson, Herbert Johnson Agitation Committee

TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal re gulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$3.50, six months \$2.00, three months \$1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

> Daily People P. O. Box 1576 New York .

. COMINGUP

HUSTLERS FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE WILL BE CROWDING THE WEEK-LY PEOPLE ONES UNLESS THE LATTER MAKE UP.

six weeks.

For the week ending Friday, February | you can't get one sub to the Daily. We 21st, we received 144 subs for the Weekly People, and 53 mail subs to the Daily \$1.00 for three months, 50 cents for People, a total of 197/ Those, sending five or more were: J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn., 7; K. Georgevitch, Paterson, N. J., 5; W. J. Gerry, Colorado Springs, Colo., 6; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 5; R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex., 5; Press Committee, Boston, 7; Kings County, N. Y. 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati, C., 21; P. G. Campbell, Oswego, N. Y., 6.

Prepaid card orders: Troy, N. Y. \$2.50; Jacksonville, Ill., \$4.50; Colo. S. E. C., \$5.00; K. Georgevitch, \$4.90. Bundle orders for the March 7th issue

which will contain De Leon's lecture: "Marx versus Mallock," are coming in slowly. All orders for that issue must be in our hands by Tuesday, March 3rd. Place your order as much earlier as you

Those pushing the Daily People will hustlers unless the latter get a move on. P. G. Campbell, Oswego, sends five six weeks' subs to the Daily People; F. Kissell, Omaha, sends 4; other com-

another to push the Weekly. Comrade Sam Johnson, of St. Paul, a veteran agent of The People, has retired from that position. He commends very highly his successor, a young comrade, G. H. Sherwood, who has already begun to make good. We are sure that the St. Paul list will not suffer by the retirement of Comrade Johnson, who will have more time to devote to other

send it by mail outside of New York

Comrade Creed, of Providence, R. I. is

after more Daily readers; he recently

sent in five; Comrade Keiser of the

same section devotes his time to the

Weekly People. This is a good plan to

adopt -- one man to push the Daily, and

Party offices which he holds. Our mail is burdened with tales of comrades out of work, some of them resoon eatch up with the Weekly People | luctantly forced to drop the Daily, When the panic hits the Party member naturally it is felt here. We are keeping a stiff upper lip, but there is all the more need for you who are working rades send one, two and three. See if to help the Movement all you can-

A CALL TO AID THE PROPAGANDA I OF THE S. L. P.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

GREETING: The N. E. C. sub-committee instructed

the undersigned to present to you an arrangement made with comrades Frank F. Young and Joseph Campbell and to urge your active co-operation.

The two comrades proposed to act as volunteer organizers and canvassers for the Party press and Party literature on the following conditions: Both are to travel and work as a team, holding meetings, gathering subscriptions to the Party organs and selling Party literature. To sustain them in this work they are to receive a commission of 30 per cent. on subscription cards and literature sales, but as that alone would not suffice to meet expenses, a fund is to be started, to be known as the "Liter ature Fund," and out of that fund pur chases of literature and subscription cards are to be made.

A Party sympathizer, taking a special interest in the plan proposed, offered to cover the initial expenses in order to get the work started and, so it is understood, will continue to bear a helping hand provided the Party membership will lend such support as to insure an uninterrupted continuation of the work.

In keeping with the plan outlined above, the undersigned will receive contsibutions to the Literature Fund, the money received to be turned over to the babor News Co. and to be drawn against by comrades Young and Campbell in literature and subscription cards All contributions will be credited to the Party press.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro fem. 28 City Hall Place. New York, Jan. 31.

STOCK UP YOUR BOOK SHELF.

Herewith are given the titles of a few works that are classics and great value for the money. A dollar spent ation of every reader in extending the Man does not live by bread alone: MAN IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND

FUTURE. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner. It describes Man as "a being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them."Cloth, \$1.00 MARTYRDOM OF MAN (THE.) By

Winwood Reade. This book is a very interestingly pictured synopsis of universal history, showing what the race has undergone-its martyrdom-in its rise to the present plane. It shows how war and religion have been oppressive factors in the struggle for liberty, and the last chapter, of some 500 pages, describes his intellectual struggle from the animal period of the earth to the present adding an outline of what the author conceives would be a religion of rea-FORCE AND MATTER: or, Principles of the Natural Order of the Universe.

By Prof. Ludwig Buchner, M. D. A scientific and rationalistic work of great merit and ability. One cloth volume\$1.00 EVOLUTION OF MAN. By Ernst Haeckel. This book has pleased

buyers immensely. When you learn that the illustrations alone number 408 you will get some idea of the book. Cloth \$1.00, by mail 20c. extra."

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FACT VS. FICTION Daniel De Leon

* This important lecture will appear in The Weekly People of March 7, 1908.

Send on bundle orders now.

* All' such orders must be in our hands by Tuesday, March 3.

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> WEEKLY PEOPLE P. O. Box 1576, New York.

TO WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS

The Socialist Labor Party has undertaken a task of gigantic proportions in spreading the gospel of Socialism among the workers of the country. For many years we have carried on the publication of our papers and literature. Of the seed that has been sowed much has fallen upon good ground, had it not the work could not have been carried on. The fearless and uncompromising position which the Party has taken has been justified in the past, is being jusified now, and will he justified much more in the future. The successes that are yet to come dopend upon what is done now. Depend upon you. The Movement asks for no favors from those opposed to the emancipation of the working class but it does ask for the support of the workers

At this time when, if ever, the propaganda of the Movement should and could be extended, we ask the co-oper-Socialist Labor Party. With the Weekly People in the hands of the working class that class cannot help but become more and more fit to take up intelligently the battle for its own emancipation.

themselves.

'If you are not a subscriber of The Daily People send fifty cents for a six weeks trial subscription. Get your friends to do likewise. If we fail to interest them and keep them on the list the fault will be ours. Give us the opportunity to show what we can do. WEEKLY PEOPLE.

AGITATE! AGITATE!

Send 25 cents for package of the New Leaflets, five different kinds in the assortment. Now is the time to push the propaganda. These leaflets will be read. Try a 25 cent package.

New York Labor News Co. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

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Positive School Criminology, Ferri. Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky. Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.

Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte. Revolution and Counter Revolution

Marx.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

From Foy, N. E. C. member from ota, giving information. Filed. From section Richmond, Va., acknowledging receipt of money sent on Young and Campbell Fund. Filed.